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all persons sending contributions to The PLOUGHMAN for use in its columns must sign their name, not necessarily for publication, bu as a guarantee of good faith, otherwise they will be consigned to the waste-basket. All matter intended for publication should be written on note size paper, withlink, and upon but one side Correspondence from particular farmers, giving the results of their experience, is solicited. Letters should be signed with the writer's real same, in full, which will be printed or not, a

TER PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to ad vartisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the com

AGRICULTURAL.

Restoring Old Orchards.

Many times a person comes into possession of an old orchard so thoroughly run down that it looks to be a greater task to bring it into good condition than it would be to plant a new one. It may have become unproductive because the soil has been partially exhausted of the fertility necessary for growing a crop, or it may produce an abundance of fruit inferior in size or quality. In either case it will need some labor or fertilizer to bring it where it will be a source of profit, but to do so has one advantage over the setting of a new orehard; the work can be done in two or three years, while it would be ten before the new or clard would begin to repay the expanditure

root out and eat the grass roots, yet give will add to the fertility of the soil.

a boy does chestnuts.

But having given fertility, and checked for the sunshine to penst rate the follage so that the fruit does not attain sufficient ment. If the tree has been long neglected it may be well to make a three years job of that aff et it. this, custing out about one-third of what may only stimulate a new growth of wood the energy that should go to produce fruit. Let light into all parts of the tree, but not so much that the sun may scald or injure and nursed as carefully at setting out as a the trunk and main branches, that have been so long in the shade. Dead wood the tree than aliving and fruitful branch Certainly it is not any ornament in the or-

Many wou'd say that after or in connection with the first pruning the bark is any harm in so doing. but we never; saw any advantage from the practice. When the tress can be started to make a new growth of wood more quickly than usual they throw off the loose bark and any moss that may have accumulated there. Some old sional crops, when they do yield they se too much fruit for it to attain fair size. The only remedy for this that we know is to in the fruit to a fair crop. Tals not only makes the crop of that season larger in siz by putting the number of bushels into onehalf or one-third the number of apples, and it also tends to bring the tree to a more fre- to the best in the ham of other breeds. quant and less profuse yield.

the energy of the tree, without forcing too winter quarters.

plowed up if possible that there may not be serve fertillizer enough to supply the wants anything to rob the trees of the food and of the grop and stimulate the trees also.

them enough of other food so that there may be brought to vigorous growth and don't be afraid to use it is will be a profit in feeding them and they bearing in one year, and nearly to a good, The Berkshire is the oldest of any estab thrifty condition in three years, it is not lished breed, dating back to about the year We would not make a nog pasture of a made young again. The most we can hope 1780. About 1820 to 1825 the Barkshire was thrifty orchard because of their habits of for is a prosperous old age, and the setting digging holes, eating roots and keeping it of the young probard to take its place should nearly all Roglish Berkehires trace their generally untidy, but they can do g od ser- not be neglected. If the last days of the ancestry to his herd. The first importation vice in such orchards as we have spoken old orchard can be made profitable during to this country was in 1833; other importaof, and can work where a plow cannot the years that the young orchard is coming reach. They also destroy fallen fruit with to maturity, all has been done that should the insects that are in it, and many an have been looked for, and if we have insect pups, for they seem to like these as known such rejuvenated orchards to hold good many years, not all of them will do so.

Some orchards, both old and young, are the waste of moisture, which is being taken failures because care enough was not taken up by grass and weeds, the tree needs at- in preparing the ground for them or in tent on. The branches may by too thick setting the trees. It the land lacks proper drainage a tile drain three or four feet deep between the rows, with a gross tile at the color. They need thinning, but this one lowest point to receive the branches, and operation of pruning requires much judg | carry all the water to one cutlet, may prove the much-needed remedy to all the troubles

When, however, trees are not set properly. should be taken out each year. Taking off but are just stuck into the ground somehow too much at once may kill the tree, or it and anyhow, there is not much that can be done to remedy the evil. In this something into producing, which the tree will put all depends upon the variety. Some kinds will live and grow if set as carelessly as a cabbage plant, and others need to be handled melon vine.

In trying to renovate an old orehard or should all be out away. Some have said one that has suffered from neglect, do not that one dead limb draws more vitality from use too much nitrogeneous manure. A strong and healthy growth of wood is more desirable than a quick, rank growth, and the phosphoric acid and potash is better than nitrogen for this. If the orehard will not quickly respond to the treatment should be scraped to remove all that ad- we have outlined, root it out and devote the heres loosely. We do not know that there land to other purposes, set a young orchard elsewhers, doing all the work will and caring for it every year.

The Best Hog for the Parm. For many years the farmer has been trying to procure a hog that would produce trees in good soil have been permitted to the most pork for the least food. After Overbear, and while they give only occa- giving the subject much thought for over 40

Barkshires are the money winners. They anticipate all their wants, and the object of their life is to eat, drink, sleep of fruit, but it usually increases its value and produce the finest and best lean and fat meat. The lean meat in the shoulder and bacon of a thoroughbred Birkshire is equal we ald milk, slop, middlings, etc., and feed does her own marketing and knows a good

In order to procure a high class product, If the orchard abounds in varieties that the farmer has a mission to fulfit. What are inferior they can be changed by top is more distressing than a flithy sty-a pig grafting, and this, like the pruning where properly fed, its taste is as sensitive as that the trees have been long neglected, is best of horse or cow. Try the experiment of givdone by prolonging it over three or four ing the pigs pleuty of exercise in suitable years, allowing a part to remain to use up weather, make good roomy pens for the

Clean their sty as often as you do your As regards the fertilizing of the soil, it horse and sow stables. Provide a warm may be done by direct applications of ma- nest of wheat straw. Never use cats or buckrenu over the whole surface, or by growing wheat straw, for it produces an eruption feeding wheat scup at present to 150 head of eating them raw, in which condition

the moisture furnished them. If it cannot This last plan is better adapted to young prand soap, one gallon soft water boiled be plowed because too stony, or because of orchards which have made but little unt I soap is dissolved; take from the stove, low trained limbs, there is no better method growth, than to what we call old, run-down and while hot, add one gallon of kerosene than to make a hog pasture of it. Let them orchards. While by these methods an old orchard have a jelly. It is non expansive, therefore much improved by Lord Barrington and tions followed in quick succession as they gradually grew in favor, and are now found in every State in the Union The past 20

years expert breeders have developed greater size, brood sows weighing from 400 to 600 pounds and produce good litters and a number of boars reaching the weight of 800 to 1000 pounds, and still good prolific breeders. Oar spring pigs weigh in Ostober about 300 pounds each. It is a great satisaction to see them gain two to three pounds per day, which I have seen accomplished by pushing the youngsters for month preparing them for the show ring.

Berkshire blood has been freely used in the formation and perfecting of other useful breeds, for instance, the Essex and Poland China. The high grade of the feeding qualities of the Berkshire will not be questioned by any one who understands them. They are of a quiet disposition, good motners, good milkers and prolifis. They mature early, and are always in condition stands in need of it. They being a distinct breed, there is no doubt when the boars are crossed with our native sows they produce a better and more profitable litter of vonnesters than any other breed in exist-

We feed but very little corn. Our object is to get large frame-bone-strong constitution for breeding purposes. Not being a farmer I am obliged to purchase all feed could get it, but the supply from the milk station is limited and irregular. In connection with our grain elevator and warehouses we have a bean-picking plant, run by steam, from which accumulates a quantity of ouil beans. These we utilize in the way of bean soup. We attach an inch pipe to years, handling different breeds and cross our boiler, which carries about 100 pounds of steam, introducing end of pipe into a breeds. I am satisfied the large English tank holding about six barrels. Into this tank we place one bushel refuse beans per barrel of water and a pound of salt. Then turn on the steam, and in three or four hours there is a rich, thick soup. To this warm twice a day. At noon give cold

water, and in winter beets. The best ration for young pigs when one truck patch is a kind of sedge which looks hasn's bean soup is 100 pounds wheat middling, 100 pounds hominy, 20 pounds oil grass that grows in swampy places along

can accomplish same results with cave and country.

forethought. There is nothing that will bring as quick returns and a sure money Nights." income as a herd of large English Berkshire

swine when properly bandled. RICHARD H. STONE. Trumansburg, N. Y.

Uncle Sam's Truck Patch.

Uncle Sam has a truck patch over on the 'otomac flats which has been started resently for the purpose of experimenting with various plants newly introduced into this country by the Dapartment of Agriculture. It covers about 25 acres, and just at present a considerable part of this area is and then one sees little cakes and cookies levoted to the cultivation of a number of valuable kinds of pot herbs which Sacretary Wilson wishes to add to the list of those already known to American house wives. Before long supplies of the seed will be distributed all over the United Stater, and anybody who wants to raise them will have a chance to do so. Many is the dish of soup or stew to which they will tend flavors, at once delicious and novel, for the bene fit of everyday people.

One of these pot herbs is a vine from India, called in that country "basella," and commonly grown on poles, though it does very well running over the ground. It has exquisite pinkish blossoms, small and somewhat resembling those of the trailing arbutus or mayflower, and these are replaced in due time by cauning little fruits that look like tiny blackbarries. It is one of the most delicious of all pot herbs and a notable point about the plant is that it keeps on growing all summer long, continually producing fresh le aves for the housewife's use. The vine, by the way, is clated to the well known Madeira vine, which is familiar in houses.

Another of the new pot-her be is the so called " New Z saland spinach," which has een well known in E trope for ever so long. Is looks not vary unlike the ordinary table spinseh, and undoubtedly will be a great used. Would use considerable milk if we acquisition. Then there is a kind of sorrel. with large leaves that have a rather agreeable sour taste when one bites a piece. It is related to the familiar American sorrel, but quite a different plant. Of course everybody knows the common okra, which is so important an ingredient of gumbo that dish of delightful flavor originated in the South. But Uncle Sam is raising in the truck-pate: aforesaid a European okra which is like ours, much magnified, having great pods eight inches in their size. Here is a novelty that is sure to command attention from the woman who thing to eat when she sees it.

One of the most curious plants in the diing, 100 pounds hominy, 20 pounds oil grass that grows in swampy places along meal, one pound sait, five pounds ground the seashore. But pull up a clump of 1, and knoch the certh away from the roots, will eat up clean.

About a month ago I bought a car of wheat which was damaged by smoke and water, having passed through a fire, burning of a large elevator in Michigan. 1 am feeding wheat sonn at present to 180 head of eating them raw, in which condition

Everybody who has read the "Arabian which the wicked man in the story of All mercial importance in tropical latitudes, would open only when the name of that the Gulf St seed furnishes the leading table oil of the country, and the stems and leaves of the lant are commonly utilized for salads. The oil is known as "bene oil." Experiments are being made with this plant in the of certain classes of textile fabrics. Its truik patch, and it is thought that both staple is intermediate between the short seeds and leaves will prove available for various uses in the United States. Now speckled over with small seeds, which are sesame, and foreigners on this side of the

water are particularly fond of them. The nasturtium, so famous for its beauti! ful bell shaped flowers, has long been well known as a pot herb, the leaves being utilized for that purpose, while the blossom are employed for salade, and the seeds make delicious pickles. Trials are being sorghum of so fine a variety that the stalks made with certain varieties, with a view to developing them as advantageously as nos sible. Another interesting plant, set out in rows in the truck patch, looks like a gigan tic thistle, but is in reality the socalled is largely eaten in Europe, but is hardly try all we wanted of that substance, but known in this country outside of Louisians. where it is quite extensively cultivated for from the woody fibre of the plant, is so the New Orleans market, being highly mixed with gum and other impurities as to appreciated by the Creoles. The plant is not at all related to the Jerusalem artichcke marketable commodity at a low cost. which is in reality a sunflower.

farm of Uncle Sam's is the "shooting on- fibre, is being grown in the patch. After cumber "-so called because the fruit when being rotted, it will be corded and spun, so ripe bursts with a sharp report, scattering as to show its usefulness. If only this kind the brilliant red seeds for a considerable of hemp could be produced on a reasonable distance. This, of course, is nature's scale in this country, it would take the place method of securing the distribution of the of jute, and we might consider that we were plant over as wide an area as possible. The able to grow our own bagging materials. At oncumber has an extremely brittle case, the present time we import \$50,000,000 worth which in the process of ripening seems to of fibres of various kinds every year-an arrive at a condition of such strain that obvious absurdity. Ramie is also being finally it explodes in the manner described. It is not useful for food, but has medicinal ment of Agriculture may be able to value, while the vine is quits beautiful and ornamental, being suited therefore for cultivation in gardens for merely decorative plant experimentally. Unluckily, no ma-

There are a few beds of chick peas which were known to the ancient Romans as "cleer"—a name which has been bestowed by modern botanists upon the genus to which the plant belongs. It was from this titles, as it comes from Japan. The plant that Cicero, the famous orator, Japanese grow it and separate the fibre by derived his patronymie, owing to the fact that an ancestor of his had a peculiar wart on his nose resembling a chick pea. The gentleman's beauty, one would think, inas-much as a chick pea is about five times the known in the United States as a rather size of an ordinary pea and of a rather ee- pestiferous weed. This kind of burdock, centric shape. In India it is largely utilized as food, being known in that country as

experts in charge of the farm have to cond are sparrows and rats. The sparrows eat the growing corn and wheat, which are cultivated in small quantities for seed, the object in view being to obtain improved varieties by the process known as plant breeding. As for the rate, they are big gray fellows, which come from the shipping docks in the neighborhood. They devour all sorts of products of the truck patch, and are particularly destructive to the cow peas. The pods of the cow pea, which is a forage plant, are a foot or more in length, each of them containing a number of peas. A rat will take hold of a pod, and with a series of bites along it will extract every one of the ds, leaving it otherwise intact.

There is a small field of gourds, of various sizes and most eccentric shapes, some of which are produced by plants that have been brought from China. They have no important economic use in this country, but are ornamental and curious. In more southern latitudes they are utilized as yeselr, and in Mexico grows a variety whose skeleton, under the name of "luffs," has become well known in this country during the last few years as the "vegetable sponge." From Paru come some valuable peppers, some of them of astonishing size which are being raised by the D partment of Agriculture for the purpose of ascertaining their qualities.

The "husk tomato" is from Mexico, where it is much prized, and Secretary Wilson thinks that it is likely to prove a very neeful vagetable in this country. It is hardly bigger than a horsechestnut, and is enclosed in a thin skin, which dries as the fruit ripens and is readily pulled off. So far as known, it is never eaten raw in the country where it is native, but is most palatable when properly cooked, and is spee ally good when prepared as a conserve. O' course, the ordinary tomato is one of the vegetables which originated in the New World, being grown under cultivation in Mexico and in Peru at the time when Columbus landed.

Among other things that are being tried by the Government experts are Egyptian peanute, which produce a much larger percentage of oil than our own varieties. Peanut oil has become a commercial article of such great importance that it is well worth while to do everything possible in the way of encouraging its production in this country. Likewise from Egypt are several varieties of pumpkins and squashes which are being grown experimentally, and sevare being grown experiment First is the question of fertility. The land must be made rich enough to produce a crop. If it is in grass the grass should be plowed up if possible that there may not be supply the wants anything to rob the trees of the food and of the crop and stimulate the trees also. vegetable is likely to prove useful in the Nights" remembers "sesame," the word United States. It is of immense com-Baba was unable to recall when he wanted and there would seem to be no serious to get out of the robbers's cave, whose door difficulty in the way of its reproduction in

At the present time we import from \$3 000,000 to \$5,000,000 worth of Egyptian cotton every year. This seems rather like bringing coals to Newcastle, but this kind of cotton is in demand for the manufacture staple of the upland cotton and the long staple of the Sea Island cotton; it has a ourly fibre and certain spinning qualities which the upland American cotton does not possess. Maybe is would be practicable to row it in the United States on such a se that it will be no longer necessary to import it. The plant, by the way, has a yellow flower, whereas our ordinary cotton plant

has a white flower. A small area of the patch is planted in ntain something like 25 per cent. of sugar. When one cuts a piece and chews it it is much like sugar candy-decidedly sweeter be found of extracting the sugar economiglobe artichoke." This kind of artichoke cally, we could easily produce in this coununfortunately the sugar, when separated be impossible to reduce to the shape of a

Hemp from Japan, of a kind which grows One of the curiosities cultivated on this very tall and is remarkably productive of grown, mainly in order that the Dapartwho want to cultivate the fibre yielding chine has yet been invented that will separate its fibre economically, and so this kind of fibre, which, when made into fabrics, feits both silk and linen most beautifully, is only available in very small quanhand, drying it on the roofs of their houses;

nee could hardly have added to the One small bed in the truck patch is decentric shape. In muse of as food, being known in that country as the "gram." Lately quantities of chick pass have been sold in the United States at high prices under the name of "Idaho office berries," being dried, roasted and cooffee berries," being dried, roasted and rooffee berries, being dried, rooffee berries, however, comes from Chins, where the people find the leaves edible. It is being chitivated here in order to find out what difference there is between the Chinese

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Dairy Notes.

Some one has sent to the National Stockman a copy of a circular sent out by a milk buyer in Indiana, which contains so much ctical good advice to farmers and dairymen that we think every one should have a copy of it and try to live up to the rules given. Read it and save it for careful study.

desire to buy milk and cream of all who will give it the proper attention, to enable me to ship it to Fort Wayne in proper condition for table use.

"This will require, on the part of every customer, a little extra trouble, as all must come up to a certain standard, but I expect to pay for this extra trouble. To be sue

" Keep nothing but the best, heavy milk ing cows, and then only when healthy. Feed plenty of good, clean food, of the proper character and quality (a balanced

"Give the cows not only all the water they want to drink, but give it to them pure and fresh and frequently. Give a cow nothing to eat or drink that is not clean and sweet enough for human food. " Take the best of care of your cows, see

that no uncleanliness, dust or dirt are on the side of the cow or her udder when you "Milk at regular intervals and in the

same order. "Strain through a clean cloth, and also serate if you can, each cow's milk into tall cans before you milk another.

"Remove the milk from the barn as soon as possible. Put the cans containing the milk into cold water, having the water higher on the outside than the milk is on the inside. " Have a dairy thermometer and use it

"Stir the milk frequently, and add fresh water if necessary until the temperature is below 60 degrees; better below 55.

"Keep milk cold and where it cannot absorb bad odors. "Cleanliness and cold water, with fre-

quent stirring, will preserve milk pure for

An exchange tells of a test lately made in which a cow was fed a daily ration of four pounds of wheat bran, four pounds of brewers' grains dried, two pounds of linseed meal, five pounts of timothy hay and 30 pounds of ensilage. On this her milk produced under test 324 pounds of butter in 30 days. On what would be called a poor ration of four pounds of corn meal, eight pounds of timothy hay and 12 pounds of corn stalks she produced 23 pounds of butter in 30 days. Here then was a difference of nine pounds a month due to the feeding. Twenty three cows would produce more if well fed than 32 would on the poor

Not many people would be willing to pay \$3 or \$4 a pound for butter if they lived where fairly good butter was plenty at a much lower price. The editor of the Eigin abundant supply of humus, from which Dairy Report tells of a gentleman visiting the Darlington creamery, which has or had a reputation of selling its product at \$1 a duce much the same effect as the use of pound. While there he saw a 20 pound package put into a large refrigerator case, and packed around with ice, and shipped to New York city. There it would be re-load and sent by the steamer to an agent in London, who would again repack it in ice, and send to another party on the continent, who would see that it was sent to the consumer, who had ordered it. The expense of freight and packing would scarcely be less than \$2 or \$4 per pound, beside the cost of \$1 a pound at the creamery. Such butter is only produced by good cows, given good food and care, with also good care in regard to absolute cleanliness in stables, dairy room and utensils, and purity of the air and water which comes in contact with it. Not every one can make butter that will sell could improve greatly on their product and on the price they obtain for it, if they would take a little more pains in these respects And when they do so we may see dairy butter regularly quoted as high or higher than that from the creamery.

"Westward the star of empire," etc. said the poet, and westward wends the way of the dairy and creamery. It is not many down sheep or swine will not exert himyears since we thought that good butter ald not be made or was not made west of the eastern counties of New York. Since then Illinois, Wisconsin and some of the newer States are sending out creamery butter, which has reached as high a reputation as any. Canada has achieved a good name for its dairy products, and now California sheep and swine are the best for his purand other of the Pacific Coast States are asserting their claim to be able to make as than the pure bred or graded animals. But good butter as can be made anywhere. They most intelligent farmers today make a prethink their pure air and water, their fields of alfalfa and sugar beets give them natural advantages to which they only need to them over a dry season with scarcely nothadd skill and care to enable them to attain the highest standard. The Los Angeles Creamery Board of Trade recently passed preamble and resolutions declaring that as many localities than this season. They butter made from aerated milk is vastly superior in quality and sells for a better price than that made from milk not serated, the creameries will pay five cents per hundred more for milk serated by some approved aerator than for milk not so

The manager of a creamery at San Ja ouin subscribed for dairy papers for his patrons and employes, an assistant to in struct the farmer in the best methods of caring for their cows and for the milk. some of the results may be seen in the Is a disease of the mucous memreport of the California State Fair last Sep brane or inner lining of the nose, tember, not the most favorable month were 28 in the fresh class that showed and other organs. It is caused by to \$2.25, Greenings and Harvey \$1.50 to between 98} and 92} points, while in the a cold or succession of colds irricold storage class six scored from 96 1-12 tating the delicate surfaces, and to 90 11-12 points, while all but seven pack is promoted by scrofulous taints 50 cents to \$1. Pears are steady at \$2 to ages scored above 95 points. These exhibits were from 18 counties, and a distance of 750 miles along on the coast. In scoring not only was the butter considered, but the style of the package.

It is generally understood by those who have watched the working of the Babcock test that the evening's milk is often higher in its pecentage of butter fat than the morning's milk, or so it has been reported by manently cures. the Experiment Stations, though there have been some reports sent out which showed a different result. The cause of the remedy, Hood's Sarsaparilla foreign. From the character of baskets 16 to 18 cents for Dalaware, 10 to 12 to Salem, 8 to 12 for Nisgara, 9 to 10 for this is not known nor can it be decided in this is not known nor can it be decided in is the only common sense treating the control of the polycommon sense treating the control of the character of been found that the shorter the period ment for catarrh. the milk in fat. The farmer who rises and milks before five o'clock in the morning and not again until nightfall will find his promises to cure and keeps the

will get his richest product at night. This has led some to advocate the milking very early, again at noon, and late in the evening. The cow would then put fat into her milk and not on her frame.

Acid Phosphate for Potatoes. It has been usually supposed that the potato crop especially needed potach, and a fertilizer prepared expressly for that crop "The skimming station will be ready for operation about Aug. 1, and we will then per cent. of actual potash, that is, it was desired to be a station of actual potash, the station of actual potash actual ash or its equivalent in sulphate. But the Ohio Experiment Station has now declared that it found said phosphate the most efficient fertilizar for potatoes as it certainly is the cheapest. Whether this is true of all soils, or whether the acid phosphate can liberate potash enough that is lying dormant in almost any soil, is what needs to be studied. It took some years after the idea of compounding special fertilizers according to the wants of the crop was advocated for us to learn that clover and the leguminous crops which were found by analysis to have the most nitrogen were not benefited much by the use of nitrogenous manures. Now this seems to be another blow at the old theory. In view of the experiments at the Rhode Island Station we may yet learn that the lime which forms so large a part of the acid (phosphate is really what does the work when phosphate or wood ashes has seemed to give such good results. Then we practical farmers stood more than a half century ago, and use lime or land plaster to grow potatoes and clover, peas, beans and

learned nothing in the half century. We sgainst any accident to the summer crops. have learned much if we have only learned and enabled them to carry their animals that in some soils lime is needed to grow along successfully, summer or winter. certain crops cheaply and abundantly. We through any kind of weather Consequently have a knowledge that our fathers had not more siles were probably filled this year of what those classes of plants are. We than ever before. Siles built large enough have learned how by the use of the litmus will not only carry the cattle through winpaper in a moist sample of the soil to tell ter, but they will have surplus enough whether it does or does not need time to make up any deficiency in the summer whether it does or does not need time to correct the acidity of the soil. We have learned that all forms of lime are not alike, and we know where and in what substances der corp, but they much prefer it to the poor we will find the phosphate, the sulphate or the carbonate, and we are at least beginning to be able to judge which of these forms is most likely to serve our purpose best or most cheaply.

And this brings us back to the point whence we started. If acid phosphate has proved so good upon one soil, may it not prove that, upon some other toil, the finely ground phosphate, such as is often sold under the name of "floats," may prove even more valuable than that which has been treated with soid. If the phosphoric acid is needed, the dry phosphate contains twice as much as it does after it has been treated with sold. If lime is needed it would contain no more after the treatment

We need farther investigation upon these points. We have seen reason to believe that the floats when used in soil containing an humic acid is developing, has the power to so act upon the dry phosphate as to prcsulphurie seid does. But these chemics actions which go on in the soil are but imperfectly understood as yet.

in some way nature is able to change decaying forganic matter into nitrates; to dissolve the potash from the disiptregat ing rock, and to separate the phosphoric acid from another rock, and we need to

learn how to assist her in these works. This is a part of the work that our experiment stations are trying to do for the farmer. When we find them ready to ac. knowledge that they did not know some thirg : they have long felt sure of, and that they are beginning to see that there are mysteries bilden under things which they

The Silo-Solling Crops in Dry

Beasons The provisions made against dry summers and falls such as the season just passed presented depend a good deal upon the and with the latter left out the net total is has. A man with scrub cows and runself much to prepare ahead of time for emergencies. But if one owns pure-bred or graded stock of any kind he is pretty sure to make provision against drought. If one does not intend to supply the animals with good food other than what grows naturally in the grass field, the serub cowe. pose. They can hustle for a living better tence at least to keep good stock, and they cannot afford to run the risk of carrying ing in the way of green, succulent food to feed on. Never was the value of the silo and soiling crops better demonstrated in sees that would have turned the balances on their ledger on the wrong side.

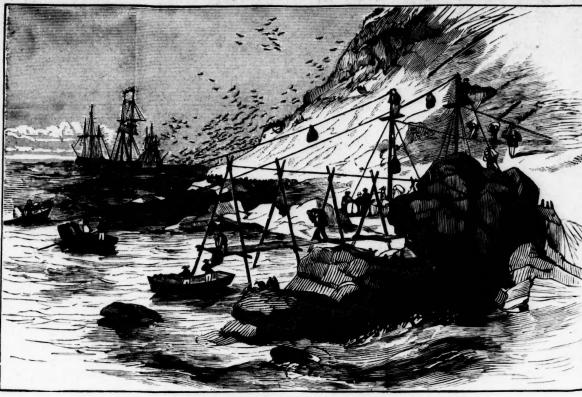
Last year there was drought enough to convince many farmers that the silo was

throat, lungs, stomach, bowels in the blood.

It is especially dangerous in to consumption.

In these and all other catarrhal and restores strength that it per-

morning's milk the richest, while the college student who milks after breakfast and before supper, making the day not more than 10 hours long and the nights 14 hours,



ICHABOE-A PERUVIAN GUANO ISLAND. Method of Shipping Peruv an Guano.

pasture that many animals have to put up with in midsummer.

The natural accompaniment of the etle for summer feeding is a good soiling crop With these two properly raised the stock raiser or dairyman is entirely independent of the weather, and a drought does not affect him at all. Fodder corn can be are quiet at 25 to 30 cents a bushel, white planted early in the spring for a soiling French at \$1 25 a barrel and yellow 90 cents crop, and when dry weather comes there to \$1. Olions sell slowly. While some will be food in abundance. The cows then lots will not bring more than \$1 to instead of hustling for a living in bare past \$1.25, the best are worth \$1.50 a barure fields can eat good meals in the cool, rel, and Spanish are \$1.25 a crate. quiet, shady parts of the fields or barnyard Leck are steady at 40 cents a dcz:n and What a difference this makes in their milk chives 75 cents to \$1. Redishes in fair and butter production, also in their gan- supply at 60 cents a box. Hothones cucumeral health! And yet the extra labor and bers \$6 to \$6 per hundred and peppers are cost required to do this is insignificant. It higher at 75 to 90 cents a bushel. is something that a dairyman must do if he garden tomatoes come yet at \$2 to \$3 a box. would make money in these days of competition and comparatively small profits.

W. E. FABMEB. New Hampshire.

Butter Market.

There was but little trade in butter the first of the week. Higher prices prevail in the Western market, and we think they may be called a half cent higher here or new receipts of extra, while last week' goods earried go at old rates. Assorted size-Northern are from 221 to 23 cents, Western spruce tubs 22 to 221 cents, ash tubs and Northern New York large as 224cents, Eastern from 19 to 21 cents, Northern and Western firsts 20 to 21 cents and seconds 18 to 19 cents. Boxes and prints in fair demand at 23 cents for extra Northern creamery, 221 sents for extra Western, 21 to 22 cents for extra dairy and 18 to 20 cents for common to good. Extra dairy is at 19 thought were plain, then they are in the to 20 cents, firsts 18 to 19 cents and seconds having taught themselves we may hope for 155 to 16 cents and seconds 15 cents. Ladies June buster from storage at about 21 cents.

and renovated selling at 17 to 18% cents. The receipts of butter at Boston for the week were 1619 tube and 22,436 boxes, a total weight af 801,471 pounds. This includes 28 370 pounds in transit for export, previous week and 714,290 pounds the corresponding week last year.

The exports of butter for the week were 69,657 pounds, against none corresponding week last year. From New York the exports for the week were 808 tubs and from

Montreal 6684 packages The Quincy Market Cold Storage Company gives the following statement for the week: Taken in 2294 tubs, out 6350 tubs, tock 141,537 tubs, against 107,811 tubs same time last year. The Eastern Company reports a stock of 19,009 tubs against 8699 tubs last year, and with these added the total stock is 160 546 against 116 510 tubs the same time last year, an increase of 44,036 tubs in favor of this year.

The Ostober statement shows stock or hand Ost. 1, 7,427,080 pounds, receipts 3,781, 019 pounds, a total of 11,208,099 pounds. have saved many a dairyman and stockman | Exports 141,605 pounds. Net supply 11,066,-

Domestic and Foreign Fruits.

There is a full supply of apples, as 60,172 barrels were received, and only 25,032 barrels were exported, but even with this increase of 35,000 barrels the market holds very steady, and prime table fruit is in and at full prices. Choice high-colored native Gravenstein are \$2.50 to \$3 and Nova Scotia \$1 75 to \$2 25. King and McIntosh Red \$2 to \$2.50, Snow, Wealthy, Pound Sweet and good fall varieties \$1 50 to \$2. Alexander \$1 75 to \$2, Twenty-Oance \$1 50 \$1 75, but must be extra to exceed \$1 50, Hubbardston \$1.25 to \$1.75, No. 1 Baldwin

\$1.50, Pippins \$1 to \$1.50 and common green \$2.25 a bushel for choice large Bartletts. and \$1 50 to \$1.75 for fair to good, Seckels with not more than one-eighth mixed with persons having a predisposition \$1.50 to \$1.50, Bose the same, and others 25 Q sinces dull and mostly ordinary in quality at \$1 50 to \$2 50 a barrel. Cranberries in

cases, Hood's Sarsaparilla so only moderate supply, with steady demand thoroughly renovates the blood at \$5 50 to \$6 for choice dark and \$4 50 to \$5 fair color, sound and well baled. for medium, with boxes at \$1.50 to \$2. Receipts of grapes were 417,154 baskets, hands of retailers at last week's prices.

Florida oranges in light supply at \$3.75 to \$4.50 for choice bright, and \$3.50 to \$4 for ver not over one-twentieth other grasses, russet. Jamaica oranges 176, 200 and 216 properly sured, sound and well baled. counts, \$4 a box, 126 and 150, \$8.50 to \$8 75. Jamaica grape fruit, fair to good, \$2 50 to well baled, not good enough for No. 1. \$3, choice \$3.25 to \$3.50, and fancy \$3.75 to No Grade Hay—Shall include all hay

essential for correct summer feeding. By \$4. Lemons are easy. California jobbing badly cured, musty, stained, thrashed, or in other leguminous crops.

Other leguminous crops.

But this does not indicate that we have raising corn for the silo they made provision at \$3.50 to \$4.50 a box, Mersina and Palermo, any way unsound. 360 counts, fair to good. \$2.50 to \$3, choice nie figs 85 cents to \$1 for 10-pound cartons 5) to 6) cents, and dates \$4 to \$4 50 a box ably free from weeds. Chestnate in moderate supply at \$5.50 to \$6. a bushel for prime to choice.

> Vegetables in Boston Market. We find few changes in the vegetable market this week. Tuesday being election day, not as many farmers were in, but abuyers were not expecting them, the supply held good, and on Wednesday morning there was an abundance of all sorts. Beets and carrots are steady at 40 to 50 cents a box, and parenips lower at 65 cents. Fiat turnips and hothouse at 20 cents a pound. Ce'ery varies in size and quality and in price from 50 cents to \$1 a dezen. Squashes in good supply at \$15 per ton for Hubbards, 75 to 90 cents a barrel for marrow and \$1.25 for Bay State and Turban.

Cabbages a little higher at 65 to 75 cents a barrel. Cauliflowers lower at 50 to 60 centa dozen. Sprouts 10 to 124 cents a quart Lettuce varies as to growth and condition from 75 cents to \$1.25 for long box. Spinset 1. 20 to 25 cents a box, endire 50 to 75 cents and parsley in demand at 25 to 50 cents. Egg plant scarce at \$3 a dozen Southern string beans \$1,25 to \$1.75 a bas ket, and Lima b sans scarce at \$2.50 to \$2.75

bushel. Potatoes are steady with full supply and good demand. Aroostook at 58 to 60 cents and the imports at \$1,179,389 Excess of for Green Mountain, 58 cents for extra exports \$1,968,064. For the corresponding Hebron and 55 cents for fair to good. York State 50 to 53 cents for round white and 48 imports were \$1,129 304. Excess of exports is interesting, and it may not be entirely without to 50 cents for long. Sweet potatoes in light \$1,341,655. Since Jan. 1, exports have shought were plain, then they are in the life to 17% cents. Imitation creamery, firsts in depth way to become more enlightened, and life to 17% cents. Imitation creamery, firsts in depth band band is moderate. Jerseys been \$100,670,177 and imports \$60,769,692. in double head barrels \$1.75 to \$2, but must Excess of exports \$39 900,485. For the duli at 14 to 15 cents. A good demand for the last year exports th tops from \$1.62 to \$1.75.

Export Apple Trade.

The total apple shipments to Europea ports for the week ending Nov. 3, 1900 were 84,335 barrels, ir cluding 47,010 barrel to Liverpool, 9780 barrels to London, 19 951 farmer and the character of live stock he 778 101 pounds, against 764 814 pounds tte barrels to Glasgow and 7594 barrels various. The exports included 25,032 barrels from Boston, 11,236 barrels from New York 43 227 barrels from Montreal and 4840 bar. reis from Halifax. For the same week last year the apple shipments were 84,765 barrels. The total apple shipments since the opening of the season have been 509,059 barrels; same time last year, 585,160 barrels. In detail the shipments have been 133,016 barrels from Boston, 114.836 barrels from New York, 185,016 barrels from Montreal 30,322 barrels from Halifax and 15,869 bar reis from Annapolis. Chester R. Lawrence receives advice b

mail of Ost. 27 that Canada fruit generally was not as attractive as it should be and large proportion in faulty condition. Kings scarce and higher. Greenings well appre ciated. A good demand for Snows, but dealers cautious about, both having shown many spots. New York Baldwins so far lacking in appearance, and would bring better prices if brighter looking. Good lots of Boston and Maine Baldwins sell well, though some poor stock comes from both places that should have sold on home markets. Very few Newtowns offering, and these not at all first class. Oable despatel of Nov. 7 from Liverpool says: "The market is solive at rather lower prices. Baldwins \$2.49 to \$3.12."

Grades of Hay and Straw. The following grades of hay and straw have been adopted by the National Hay

Choice Timothy Hay-Shall be timothy not mixed with over one-twentieth other grasses, properly oured, bright natura color, sound and well baled.

No. 1 Timothy Hay-Shall be timothy clover or other tame (grasses, properly cured, good color, sound and well baled. No. 2 Tomothy Hay-Shall be timothy not good enough for No. 1, not over one-fourth mixed with clover or other tame grasses

No. 3 Timothy Hay-Shall include all ha not good enough for other grades, sound and well baled. No. 1 Clover Mixed Hay-Shall be time

thy and clover mixed, with at least one-half timothy, good color, sound and well baled. No. 2 Clover Mixed Hay-Shall be timo-10 to 14 cents for large backets. No Cal:- thy and clover mixed, with at least one-tornia grapes coming now; but few in third timothy, reasonably sound and well

No. 1 Clover Hay-Shall be medium elo

Choice Prairie Hay-Shall be upland

to fancy \$3.50 to \$4.50, 300 counts, choice to hay of bright color, well cured, sweet, fancy \$4.50 to \$5. Malaga and Almeria sound and reasonably free from weeds. No 1 Prairie Hay-Shall be upland, and may contain one quarter midland of good Turkish figs 9 to 15 cents a pound, bag figs | color, well cured, sweet, sound and reason

No. 2 Prairie Hay.-Shall be upland of

fair color, or slough of good color, well sured, sound, and reasonably free from weeds.

not good enough for other grades, and not caked.

No Grade Prairie Hay-Shall include all hay not good enough for other grades. No. 1 Straight Rye Straw-Shall be in large pales, clean, bright, long rye straw, pressed in bundles, sound and well baled. No. 2 Straight Rye Straw-Shall be in large bales, long rye straw pressed in bundess sound and well baled, not good enough

No. 1 Tangled Rye Straw-Shall be prac tically free from chaff, of good color, sound and well baled.

No. 2 Tangled Rye Straw-Shall be reasonably clean, may be some stained, but not good enough for No. 1. No. 1 Wheat Straw-Shall be practically

free from chaff, of good color, sound and well baled. No. 2 Wheat Straw-Shall be reasonably

enough for No 1. No. 1 Oat Straw-Shall be practically free from chaff, of good color, sound and well baled.

No. 2 Oat Straw-Shall be reasonably clean, may be some stained, but not good eaongh for No. 1.

Boston Exports and Imports.

The exports from Boston for the week ending Nov. 2 were valued at \$3,147,463, week last year exports were \$2,470 959, and 441. Excess of exports \$56 053,894. Toe oringipal articles of export were provisions \$881,785, breadstuffs \$422,838, live animals \$98,635, leather and manufactures of same \$161,202 cotton raw \$844,879, cotton manufactures \$29 647, iron and manufactures of same \$47,528, machinery \$46,823 wood and manufactures of same \$33,641, paper \$23,550, drugs and chemicals \$9514, spirits \$49,895, fraits \$70,324, india rubcer manufactures \$7084, books \$7446, cordage and twine \$5524, grease \$10,738, organs

CURIOUS FACTS.

-Two of the largest Ruhmkorff coils ever made have been ordered in the country for a foreign government, and will give an electricepark forty-five inches in length, expending en ergy amounting to three or four-horse power and having a potential of half a million volts. -- Tie grust of earth under Japan must be comparatively thin, judging by the number of eartiquike shocks in that country. They average over five bundred a year

The typhoon of the Orient is an own sister of the West India cyclone. It is generally to low latitudes, late in the summer or early in the su umn, at the western edge of the Pacific, not far from the Philippines. It begins its career by moving westward, but in time returns to the coset of China and Japan.

-Tae Charter Oak is in Hartford, Ot , and concealed the charter of the colony for several years from 1687. Weshington took command of the army under an elm tree in Cambridge. The treaty elm, under which William Fenn street the famous treety with the Indians in 1682, was upon the banks of the Delaware. I

-Like water, east from contracts on liquely ling, and, conversely, expands on solidifying; hence the rolld metal floats on the molten like on on water. It is this property which renders extain metals and alloys suitable for easting when the converse is the case, as, for instance, the cast of the case of the case, as, for instance, the cast of the case of the c with gol 1 and silver, sharp castings cannot be produced, and coine, for example, must therefore be struck with dice.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.—" R. W. C.": Nelson regan the battle near the Cape of Trainigar by attacking the floot which Admiral Villeneuv was bringing up from Cadix with a view of reach was bringing up from Cadlz with a view of reaching Breet. There were of the British twenty-seven sail of the line, four frigates, one schooner and one cutter. Of the French and Spaniards there were thirty three sail of the line, five trigates and two brigs. The French had 2696 gams, while Nelson only had 2146. The English admiral were an old threadbare coat, with the badge of the order of the Bath embroidered on the breest. Captain Hardy of the Victory observed to him that he had better cover the stars up, as they would be a mark for the enemy, but Nelson an wered it was too late them. He was Relson answered it was too late then. He was persuaded that he should win the battle, but lose his life, and in taking leave of Blackwood said: "I shall never see you again." Collingwood's line first came in con-No. 1 Clover Hay—Shall be medium elover not over one-twentieth other grasses, properly sured, sound and well baled.

No. 2 Clover Hay—Shall be clover, sound, well baled, not good enough for No. 1.

No Grade Hay—Shall include all hay

of seventy-four guns were engaged in a terrible contest. The Victory and the Redoubtable kent contest. The vicioty and the Medoubtable kept up the most destructive fire into each other with double-shorted cannon. Both ships took fire; that on the Victory was extinguished, but the Redoubtable fically went down. It was from Redoubtable nearly went down. It was from the mixron topmast of this vessel that one of the riflemen marked out Nelson by his stars and shot him. He fell on the deck, and on Hardy assisting him Nelson said. "They have done for me at last, Hardy. My back is shot through." For an hour the battle raged, as the hero lay sinking amid the wounded and dying around him. His last words were, "Thank God, I tay?

SIBBRIAN CITIES .- "Q. H. W.": Perhaps the most curious feature of all Siberian cities and villages is the quiet of them. The American finds it depressing. The places room balf dead, yet they are alive and thriving. Our conception f prosperity in new cities is so associated of prosperity in new cities is so associated with the clang of the trolley, the smoke of the factory, the weird writing of the steam siren and the bustle of the population that it is hard for us to realize that prosperity may exist in a place of dead calm. Viadivostock, Ehabarovsk, Blagerestonensk and Irkutek all present the same feature. Biagovestcheer, in the heart of eastern Siberis, on the junction of the Zeys river with the Amur, is, perhaps, the most interesting city. On the central (quare of the city, where the market is, face two large department stores, which for size, beauty of architecture and variety of stock would do credit to any American city. The bank buildings, the mu seums, and other business and government houses are of brick or stone. Good schools have been established, so that it is possible for a boy bere, as well as in all Siberian cities, to receive a thorough "duestion. In Viadivostock a training school for Eastern diplomats turns out graduates accomplished in the Oriental languages to begin their careers as interpreters or secretaries

THE MOBALITY OF THE STAGE .- 'W. W W.": The old question of the morality etage is once more discussed by the English bisho's and clergy. This time it has come up in the Rochester Diocesan Conference, wher in the Econoster Diocessa Conference, wher several clergymen urged a sweeping crusade against the immorality of English plays and actors. Oanon Jelf, well known here, declared it was a dreadful thing to see a Obristian man taking the art of a murderer and a Christian woman playing in the character of a harlot, as was now so common in the London theatres. The Bishops of Bishester and Southwark, how-No. 2 Prairie Hay.—Shall be upland of fair color, or midland of good color, well cured, aweet, sound, and reasonably free from weeds.

No. 3 Prairie Hay.—Shall be midland of No. 3 Prairie Hay—Shall be midland of related to the profession. It was then related to the profession. fair color, or slough of good color, well greed, sound, and reasonably free from weeds.

No. 4 Prairie Hay—Shall include all hay Boyalty Theatre on Thursday, has received scathing criticism on all sides for its in icconcy, which was not redeemed by the faintest trace of originality or el-verness, though the acting of Mrs. Patrick Campbell, who has assumed the leading part, is universally praised. This latest "xposition of " the sins of society " is written by Frank Harris.

FOOTBALL ON SHROVE TUESDAY -" Enthu-Status ": Inte old out om is still observed at Ainwick with all the old ceremonial. At half past one o'clock on Sarove Tuesday the ball, provided by the Duke of Northumberland, was anded over by the porter at the barbican of the e etle to the local committee, and, preceded by the Duke's piper playing old Northumbrian sire, the crowd marched down to the " Pasture." The contestants were the parish of St. Michael against that of St. Paul. After three halls the fishes that of St. Faul. After three finises the ball is thrown up, to be carried off by whoever is fishest of foot. Very often it is carried across the Ain. This year, there being a spate, two men who strove for its possession had to be rescued by men on the other side. The game clean, may be some stained, but not good used to be played in the streets, but this ceased

> A covey of partridges, a nide of pheasants, a wisp of spipe, a flight of dover, a muster of peacocks, a si-ge of herons, a building of rooks, a brood of grouse, a plump of wild fowl, a stand of ployers, a watch of nightingales, a clattering of sloughe, a pride of lions, a herd or bunch of cal cloughs, a pride of lions, a herd or bunch of cat-tie, a flock of geese, a bevy of qualit, a cast of bawks, a trip of dottrell, a school of whates, a a shoal of herring, a herd of swine, a skulk of foxes, a pack of wolves, a drove of exen, a sounder of hogs, a troop of monkeys, a sleuth of bears, a gang of elk.

THE PROPER WORD -" Butterfly": The proper word" is not always easy to find. The following list worked out by some language fiend

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POULTRY,

because of this inherited instinct that often fall just as naturally as she gives thorough market. house-cleaning to her own quarters. One He should see that it is picked from the

thorough house cleaning in the poultry labor. the chickens housed warmly and in clean sanitary buildings there will be less disease than usual. The cleaning must be extensive and thorough. It must begin in the yard. and all sorts of old rotting rubbish that the chickens refuse to eat should be raked up and barned. Fire is the great purifier, and every old board and coop that is so dirty that water cannot cleanse it should be thrown on the fire. Burn thoroughly the rubbish and scatter the ashes around the yard. They will help to sweeten the soil. A little chargoal mixed with the soil at any time of the year is always beneficial, but if we mix wood ashes with it the same results will be obtained.

The next cleanser is water, followed by whitewash and a little carbolic sold. Turn the hose on the poultry yard until the boards are bleached white, and every particle of dirt has been washed away. It may be necessary to get down on the knees at times, and scrape away with a knife or hoe. Everything must be cleaned no matter what happens. Then you have a good foundation for whitewashing. Mx the whitewash strong enough to do some good. Weak water with a little coloring of lime will do no good. It should be strong enough to purify and cleanse and disinfect the whole place Add to the whitewash some carbolic acid. That will kill all lice and vermin in the place and keep others from coming there for weeks and months. When the house is cleaned and purified in this way the hens can be turned in again, and they will find their winter quarters so clean and pleasant that they cannot help doing better.

ANNIE C. WEBSTER, Pannsylvania.

prime, and common lots 12 to 14 cents. Western leed turkeys in fair supply, and some choice selected bring 12 cents, average lots 10 to 11 cente, and ordinary to fair 8 to 10 cents. Two pound broilers at 12 to 13 cents, large roasting chickens 10 to 11 cents and medium sizes 8 to 9 cents. Fowl are 10 cents for choice and 8½ to 9 cents for common to good. Old roosters 7 cents, and ducks 5 to 8 cents. Pigeons are steady at \$1 to \$1.25 a dozen, and equabs still scarce at \$2 to \$2 50. Game in moderate demand but limited supply. Grouse at \$1 to \$1.25 a pair for light, and \$1.25 to \$1 50 for dark. Quail \$2.50 to \$3 a dozen. Canvas back ducks \$2 50 a pair, red head \$1 50 to \$2, black duck \$1 to \$1.25, brant \$1.50 and widgeon

HORTICULTURAL.

Orchard and Garden.

to 124 cents each.

A large swamp near Lima, N. Y., which a few years ago was not considered worth \$5 per sore, has been drained at considerable expense, and is now considered worth from \$100 to \$200 per agre. It has been mostly devoted to growing the two crops of celery and onions. These swamps may be used for many years without applying fertilizer, as the muck is a deposi of decayed vegetable matter further enriched by the washing of fertilizing matter from the surrounding higher lands. Celery and onions both like this kind of soil, and the onions can send their fibrous feeding roots down as deep as they please. There is another advantage in growing these two crops together. There can be scarcely too much moisture for the celery short of absolutely flooding the ground for days at a time, which is prevented by the drainage, and consequently if there is too much water for the onions the celery will make a good growth, while in a hot and dry season like the past, the celery crop may be small, but the onions will make all the better growth and yield a tremendous crop, 1000 bushels to the acre having been grown on some plots there, it is said. Thus, if one crop fails to yield a profit, more may be expected from the other, while in an ordinary season both may do well, the celery finding water enough at the surface, and the deeper rooting onions plenty lower

From the School of Horticulture of Nova Scotla comes a statement that last spring, before the apple trees bloomed, there was so much wet weather that many orchardists failed to spray their trees, but did spray two or three times after the blossoms fell. In nearly every such case where no early spraying was done the apples were badly spotted, no matter how many times they were sprayed after blossoming. But those who sprayed early enough had apples very free from black spots, even though they sprayed but once after the blossoms fell. The wet weather was just the most favorable time for the growth of the fungus that causes the black spot. This may explain why some have reported small success from spraying, while others who sprayed no more, but sprayed earlier or between showers later in the season, report good crops of clean fruit. This is as applicable in the United States as in Nova Scotia Keep the spraying up during the wet weather if you would keep down the black spot, and we think it as applicable to pear cracking fungus, and to some of the

It is claimed that much of the rapid increase in the demand for Canadian apples for export is due more to eareful assorting and packing than to quality of fruit. While

our fruit from:the Valted States often brings The Poultry in Pall Months.

The most natural thing (in the world is to should not suffer it to continue. The fruit should not suffer it to continue. The fruit should not suffer it to continue. clean house in the fall, and it is probably grower must take his chances of the seasons and the insects so far as he cannot makes a woman lose fewer chickens in control them by spraying. But after the winter than a man. She feels called upon to fruit has grown he can control the cond:clean the poultry yard and henhouse in the tions of preparing it and putting it on the

of the greatest enemies we have in the world tree without being pinehed or bruised by is dirt. If we do not constantly fight it we is dirt. If we do not constantly light it we are sure to suffer from our negligence. The animals around us placed in our keeping likewise suffer from dirt. Turn them out into the fields, and they will clean themselves; but when you shut them up in close winter quarters, they will inevitably breed disease through the dirt and fifth that according to the market where consumers are willing to pay a fair price for goods of handsome apparance and name on all the way a fair price for goods of handsome apparance and name on all the way a fair price for goods of handsome apparance and name on all the way a fair price for goods of handsome apparance and name on all the way a fair price for goods of handsome apparance and name of them. He should assort it honestly and pack it carefully, so that it may be transported as fair pack it carefully, so that it may be transported as fair pack it carefully, so that it may be transported as fair to make the market was a fair price for goods of handsome apparance and name of them. He should assort it honestly and pack it carefully, so that it may be transported as fair to make the market was a fair to make the market was a fair to make them. He should assort it honestly and pack it carefully, so that it may be transported as fair to make the market was a fair to make the mark pearance and prime quality. Having done A good way to prevent this is to make a this he may expect to be well repaid for his

Senator H. M. Dunlap of Illinois is a be liever in the benefit of spraying fruit trees. He has a fine orehard of Ban D.vis and Willow Twig trees, most of which were sprayed once before blooming, once when in full bloom, and sgain 10 days later. The first two sprayings were with four pounds each of lime and copper sulphate, and one fourth pounds of Paris green in 50 gallons of water. The last had sulphate reduced one half. As a result the trees average about three barrels per tree of handsome apples, about 80 per cent. No. 1, and a wormy or decaying apple is hard to find. He has re-fused \$3 50 a barrel for the Willow Twigs, and will put them in cold storage. Four trees of this variety were left unsprayed and they had no No. 1 fruit and the apples were small, misshaper, wormy and rotting, although conditions were as good for them as for the others, excepting the spraying. It cost about \$700 to spray 7000 trees at 10 cents a tree, and should not cost over 15 cents per tree in small orchards. It over 15 cents per tree in small orchards. It takes about eight gallous of "pray to a 15- year-old tree, spraying until water drips from the foliage. Sprayed trees carried charges. L'ma beans \$1 to \$1.50 a bag for fall foliage much later than others. He found it to give equally good results on summer apples and pears.

Company of the foliage of the shippers of the shippers of the shippers. We have found it to give equally good results on summer apples and pears.

to store their winter vegetables and fruit. Parsnips 50 to 75 cents a barrel. Squash the market overstocked and must sell much They cost but little more than barrel., plenty and dall at \$1 to \$1.25 a barrel for lower, or pay bills for carting and storage. about 10 cents for bushel and 20 cents for Hubbard, 50 to 75 cents for Marrow. Pamp. This helped to keep New York market barrel boxes, or a little less when bought kins 40 to 50 cents a parter.

Apples in liberal supply but a good dewhich is sometim as convenient in sending which is sometim as convenient in sending. Some fancy red fall are \$2.50

This year the hay crop through New York the venture will turn out satisfactorily from a financial point of view. barrel boxes, or a little less when bought kine 40 to 60 cents a barrel. which is sometimes convenient in senging them by rail. They can be packed more are dragging. Some fancy red fell are \$2.50 grown as must be bought, taking the entire closely than barrels, and if set so that the first tier are a few inches apart, and in the \$3.50 others \$2.50 Show \$1.75 probably but little Maine hay may be We note little change in poultry and game this week, excepting that some lots of Western have come too slowly during the warm days, and were sold below quotations, and colly extra choice lots bring top quotations.

They are a lew inches apart, and in the tiers above one rests on the two below, they to \$3 50, Spy \$1 50 to \$2 50, Bag Davis \$1 50 to \$2 25, Greenings faucy lift them, and yet each box be well Northern \$2 to \$2 25, State \$1 50 to \$2.25, Baldwin \$1 50 to \$2 25, Greenings faucy wentilated. Being shallow the contents do not heat at in the deeper barrel.

They are a lew inches apart, and in the two below, they to \$3 50, Spy \$1 50 to \$2 50, Bag Davis \$1 50 to \$2 25, Greenings faucy wentilated. Being shallow the contents do not heat at in the deeper barrel.

They are a lew inches apart, and in the two below, they to \$3 50, Spy \$1 50 to \$2 50, Bag Davis \$1 50 to \$2 25, Greenings faucy wentilated. Being shallow the contents do have a state of the sta Fresh killed stock in only moderate supply. Ition of what is in them, and if they are to barrels 75 cents to \$1. Good table pears in Choice large chickens are in fair demand at 14 to 15 cents, and fair to good go at 9 to 13 standard measures in every castern market, Boston Bartletts per bushel box \$2 to \$3, cents. Extra choice fowl bring 12 cents, if they are made of the regular sixes. They Seekels, Biston, \$2 to \$3.50, State \$1 to and ordinary to good 10 to 11 cents. Spring can be obtained with tight bottoms or with \$2.25. Other Boston varieties \$1 to \$2, Bose ducks are 10 to 12 cents, geese in small sup- slatted bottoms for better ventilation. They per barrel \$2 50 to \$3 50. Other good table ply at 14 to 15 cents, and turkeys at 18 cents are durable even if they are cheap, lasting varieties \$1.50 to \$2.25, Lawrence \$1.50 to for choice large young, 15 to 17 cents for for years. For a local market the name may be stenelled on them so that they will advertise the grower and be returned to selected bring \$3 to \$3.50 a barrel; prime him. We think them much superior to the

The New York Market. Potatoes are in liberal supply, but there is good demand for desirable stock. Long 10 cents for small, 10 to 12 cents for large Island are \$1.50 to \$1.75 per barrel. State backets, and 75 to 90 cents for cases. In and Western \$1.25 to \$1.62 per 180 pounds, bulk per 100 pounds, Delaware and Clinton and Jerseys per barrel \$1 t.) \$1.12 for long, \$2 to \$2 50. Catawba \$1 25 to \$1 50, Niagara and \$1 25 to \$1 37 for round. Sweets in moderate supply at \$1 50 to \$2.25 for Vineland, \$1.25 to \$1.75 for other Jersey. Southern yellow and red, \$1 to \$1.25. Good onions in dragging. Connecticut and Long Isla d, \$3 \$1.75 to \$2.25, Jersey barrels \$5 to \$5.50, and snipe \$2 to \$2.50. Reed birds 25 cents
Venison sells at 15 cents a pound whole
with saddles at 20 to 25 cents. Rabbits 10

Advantage of the saddles at 20 to 25 cents. Rabbits 10

Advantage of the saddles at 20 to 25 cents. Rabbits 10 \$1.37, and red \$1 to \$1.35. State and Wast ern, double head barrels, \$1 25 to \$1 50

> to \$1 50 Celery from 10 to 40 cents a degen valley land nearly 12 miles square, and roote, as to size. Ezg plant \$1 to \$3 a containing more than 9000,000 hop vines, barrel, and let uce 50 cents to \$1. Virginia yielding in a favorable season almost green pees, 50 cents to \$1.25 a basket. String \$2,000,000 worth of dried hops.
>
> Deens coming in poor condition. A few It is not generally known, but the largest beans coming in poor condition. A few sell at \$1 a backet, not many above 60 to 75

Rheumatism at its worst is a sort of living death. It chains a man to a chair him a daily martyrdom. At the best pleasure and busi-



to eliminate from the blood the acid poisons which are the cause of the disease. This is effectually done by the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It carries out of the blood the corrupt and poison-ous accumulations which breed and feed disease. It increases the activity of the blood-making plands and sends an ncreased supply of rich, pure blood through vein and artery to strengthen every organ of the

To cure rheuma-

tism it is necessary

with had been troubled with rheumatism for twelve years, so bad at times I could not leave my bed," writes Mr.

Cades, Williamsburg Co., S. C. "I was badly crippled. Tried many doctors and two of them gave me up to die. None of them did me much good. The pains in my back, hips and lege (and at times in my head), would nearly kill me. My appetite was very bad. Everybody who saw me said I must die. I took five bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and four vials of 'Pellets,' and to-day my heath is good after suffering twelve years with rheumatism."

Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are

Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are powerful aids to the cleansing of the clogged system. By all dealers in medicine.



RUSSIAN SHEEP.

\$2 Keifer \$1 to \$2, common 75 cents to \$1.

Quinces plenty and go slowly. Some fancy state \$1.75 to \$2 25, poor to good \$1 to \$1.50. Choice grapes in demand. Delaware 10 to 15 cents for small baskets, \$1 25 to \$1.50 for 10 barket cases. Niagara 7 to 12 cents for baskets and 75 cents to \$1 for cases. Catawba 9 to 11 cents a bank st, Concord 8 to bulk per 100 pounds, Delaware and Clinton berries firm, but quiet trade. Cape Cod large late, fancy \$6.50 to \$7, and fair to

Daring the period of about four weeks last. unwashed 50 to 75 cents. Russia turnips 60 to 75 cents for Jarsey and 75 to 80 cents for Jarsey and 75 to 80 cents for Jarsey and 75 to 80 cents for blossoms from the great hop fields of Callfornia. In S mome, Sacramento, Mendocino, Alameda, Yolo, Yuba and San Joaquin components in light receipt and higher, but some poor stock, 50 cents to \$2.57 a barrel.

Sprouts 4 to 8 cents a quart. Cusumbers \$3

Large Sprouts 4 to 8 cents a quart. Cusumbers \$3

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Large Sprouts 4 to 8 cents fo \$7 a barrel, with Fiorida crates 50 cents of 7500 acres, a far-reaching expanse of straw.

hop yards in the world are in California along the Sacramento, Russian and Feather Rivers, and the very biggest hop field on earth is at Pieasonton, in Alameda County, where there are 368 acres, with more than 445 000 vines under one wire.

As the picking must all be done by hand, and within the short season when the blosor binds him to a bed, and metes out to come are at their best, an army of people has to be suddenly mustered for the harrheumatism is a vest. The mild climatic conditions that painful malady, in-terfering alike with pleasant inland valleys where it is grown,

fair. There are but two drawbacks to hop picking. One is so called hop poisoning, which is simply a sort of prickly heat or rach sometimes produced by contact of face and arms with the nettlelike fuzz on the stalks of the hop vine. It does not affect all pickers. The other is the dark staining of the hands resulting from the resin of the blossom. It may be removed by rubbing with the crushed green leaves of the hops. -Correspondence San Francisco Chronicle.

better than other markets. There is no prospect of any hay famine, though prices may be higher later in the season. One difficulty has been the scarcity of cars for and pressed which they cannot move, and batter idea of the capability for supplying some of it at stations where they have not our market. had a car to load for weeks, though ordered apples and potatoes fill barns and storehouses there, and must wait because the railroads find it more profitable to handle 134 acres each, but one man had 75 ac

much of it was damaged by rain and would and 35 who have from 15 to 16 acres each. If they average 40 barrels to the acre, which of \$4 per ton duty. Canadian hay seeks is not called more than a fair crop there, it he best market, and from most points can would be about 160,000 barrels.

matoes 25 to 75 cents a bushel for Jersey, in the market rate here as quickly as there. We think it would pay every one to have \$1 to \$2 a carrier for two basket carriers Shippers may send there at the quotations a supply of bushel or barrel boxes in which upriver, and 20 cents a pound for hothouse. this week, and when the hav gets there find

looked for in our market, though they may have, like Canada, enough hay on hand to throughout the Northern and Eastern grown the States is estimated by dealers as from 15 to that time. 20 per cent. short of the average season Michigan had but little old hay left over last spring.

There are no rules adopted by the Chamber of Commerce here for the grading of wearing apparel. It seems reasonable to hay, and no authorized inspector of hay by suppose that the Alaskan fox industry, in them or by the city. Some dealers have which \$100 000 is now invested, may be the their own inspectors here, and others rely beginning of a great and profitable business, on the grading of those who buy for them in the islands of Alaska being particularly the hay growing sections, and they try to conform to the grades adopted by the National them of the least value for any other Hay Association, which we print elsewhere, purpose. but individual opinions often differ as to the proper grading as they might of assorting it might be feasible to introduce the Russian fruit or vegetables into very large, large, sable and other of the more valuable marter medium or small. Boston receives but species into Alaska for propagation little that is graded here higher than No. 1, though parties who buy to sell again may represent it as being choice.

every year since he was lar e enough to cannot them for shipment to foreign countries stir the swaths with a pitchfork, and he has been obliged to cice up, and the governmen now is gray headed, says there is too much impector under whose charge the meat was pu slight of the following states and fair to be stated to state and fair to state and can be found where the crop does not exceed 1½ tons to the acre. Horses like it better and it is more nutritious. Much of the Eastern hay, or that east of Ohio and the Eastern hay, or that east of Ohio and cours, which holders would not accept.

The shipments of leather from Boston for Eastern hay are the cours, which holders would not accept.

Bage, red or yellow, the same. S nall white from the 5:h of September to the early part of Prices this week in Boston are for choice previous week \$198,443, similar week last year for pickling, \$3 to \$.50 a barrel. B sets and washed carrote 75 cents to \$1 a barrel, with nuwashed 50 to 75 cents. Rassia turnips 60 gaged from sunrise till sunset picking the

In New York city prices are about the barley, and a decrease of 161 000 same from prime to No. 3, with clover as high as at Boston for best and some grades 6,958,000 bushels of care, 1,127,000 bushels 11 cheaper. Brooklyn and Jersey City 50 rye and 3,858,000 bushelf of barrier cents to \$1 higher than Boston on prime and ___The total shipments of boots and shoeld No. 1, other grades about Boston rates, with from Boston this week have been 81,815 cases No. 1, other grades about Bosson raises, with fair receipts and but moderate demand at either of these three points. A moderate period last year 93,133. The total shipments trade in Montreal at \$9.25 to \$9.75 for No. 2 and \$7.25 to \$7.75 for 1, \$8 to \$8 50 for No. 2 and \$7.25 to \$7.75 for lover, carload lots on track.

Aroostook Potatoes.

We have been asked sometimes if all the potatoes grown for market in Maine were not credited to Aroostook County, regardless of the part of the State where they combine to make hop picking something of a summer time delight, for the work is neither difficult nor arduous, and the pay is all notatoes grown in any other conditions. sell potatoes grown in any other county under the name of Aroostook potatoes. We also knew that dealers in Boston had nearly every season what they called Ma ne potatoes, of whatever variety they might be, that were offered at a cent or two a bushel cheaper than those from Aroos-took County, even when they looked equally fine, and perhaps they were just as good for table use.

The potato growing sections of Maine outside of Aroostook County are mostly so situated tha the crop can be loaded in the The Hay Trade.

Boston just now is receiving most of her white the Aroostock section must send by supply of hay from Michigan, which had a rail, and thus Boston and our interior very good hay crop this year. Ohio also cities receive more of them, while the had a good crop but not so much of it comes vessels as often go to New York as come this way unless high prices shall make this to Boston, and New York seldom gets the

But we are glad to find in a late number of the Maine Farmer some account of the asreage and production in three of the shir ment. Many dealers have hay bought towns in that county, which will give a

In the town of Prerque Isle there were, months ago. Not only is hay held back, but as shown by the new directory of that seetion, 3999 acres in that crop, cultivated by 297 farmers. This is about an average of another 64 acres, two between 50 and 60 There is considerable hay in Canada, but acres each, 53 who had between 20 and 40

In Caribon 270 farmers reported 3352 acres, or an average of 123 acres each, which at the same rate would give over 185,000 barrels. In Fort Fairfield 322 farmers had 5376 acres, or about 163 acres each as an average, which at same rate would amount to more than 215,000 barrels more. This is the banner town in the number engaged in the business, and the average ount on each farm.

Here there is a production of 510,400 bar rels, enough to load more than 2500 cars, r 20 sars a day for more than four months. But there are all the other towns to hear from, and they are neither few, small or unproductive, and while we have no means of knowing how much they may produce, we can be sure that they would swell the total of the Aroostock potato crop to figures that might lead us to wonder, not how they can ship so many to this market, but how they can find a market for what we do not use.

In place of the Aroostock potato crop to figures that might lead us to wonder, not how they can ship so many to this market, but how they can find a market for what we do not use.

In placing the average crop at 40 barrels per acre, we think that is nearer a minipum erop than an average one, as those who have large areas usually give the best cultivation and get the largest yields. O e dollar per barrel on board the ears there would be but about 40 cents a bushel, and there are few years when they are below that for any

orrop they are not the only one. They grow oorn, barley and oats, usually selling some of the contract of the of the two last named. They sell beef and pork, and considerable young stock, and

coming an important industry on the islands of Alaska. No less than 35 islands, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, are now occupied

or is purpose.

The foxes with which breeding is begun there have been practically no returns, but as three of the islands have now more than

The foxes are trapped and the skins taken between Nov. 20 and Jan 20, all the females being released. The "killing age" is about 18 months, although foxskins may be carry their stock through. The hay supply had at eight months, and if especially wel grown the animals are sometimes killed at

> The semi domestication of fur bearing animals seems the only way of preventing the early extermination of species which now provide the most costly and luxurious

It is thought by experienced for men tha

company near Portland, Ore., which at one time

-Dairy exports from New York last week

Bristol, 500 to Glasgo wand 4 to South Africa.

—Wheat including flour chipments for the week aggregate 3,613,431 bushels, against 4,922,978 bushels last week and 8,046,856 bushels in the corresponding week of 1899. Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,930,110

bushels, against 3,865,661 bushels inst week 4,508,425 bushels in this week a year ago and 5,666,640 bushels in 1898.

—Imports of dry goods and general merchandise at New York for the week were \$10,857,466. against \$11,117,651 last week and \$11,286,614 last year.

—Fratton makes the xports from the Atlantic coast last week to include \$61,400 barrels of four, 1,389,000 bushels of when, 3 950,000 bushels of corr,3000 barrels of pork, 12,642,000 counds of lard, 31,628 boxes of meat.

—The world's shipment of grain last week

——The world's shipment of grain last week included 7,180,491 burbels of wheat from five countries and 4,574 100 burbels of corn from four countries. Of this the United States furnished 3,613 421 burbels of wheat and 3,920,100

1300 quarters of dressed by f from Philadelphia, 150 eatile from Fortland, 2523 eatile, 1765 eheep from Montreal; a total of 8955 eatile, 2330 sheep, 28 383 quarters of beef from all ports. Of these 3817 eatile, 1598 sheep, 6388 quarters of beef wont to London, 3808 eatile, 21,345 quarters of beef to Liverpool, 510 eatile, 599 sheep 10/Glaszow, 300 eatile to Bristol, 200 cattle to Hull, 800 quarters of beef to Scuthampton, 248 eattle to Charff, 72 eatile, 128 sheep to 248 eattle to Cardiff, 72 cattle, 128 sheep to Bermuda and West Indies.

part of the season, or are not much higher during the latter part of the season.

More than a half million of dollars to divide among less than 900 farmers in three towns in what was almost a wilder.

Seringus and west indes.

—Pork and lard are uncharged. Long en \$18 abort out and backs \$17, medium \$16.25t to an ends \$19.75, bean pork \$13.50, from ribs of three towns in what was almost a wilder. divide among less than 900 larmers in three towns in what was almost a wilderness when we were a boy, and seemed to us as far away from civilization when we were a young man as Montans, with its thousands of acres as yet unsettled, seems to be now.

If young man as Montans, with its thousands of acres as yet unsettled, seems to be now.

If young man as Montans, with its thousands of acres as yet unsettled, seems to be now.

If young man as Montans, with its thousands of acres as yet unsettled, seems to be now.

If young man as Montans, with its thousands of acres as yet unsettled, seems to be now. We wish we had gone East to "grow up bologues 8 cents, presend ham 12 cents, raw leaf with the country."

If potatoes are, however, their principal 10 cents, pork tongues \$21.50, loose sait parks 10 cents are appearance.

-Beef was in only fair request, with the market steady: Fancy sides 9 cents, choice 8% pork, and considerable young stock, and the fruit, or the apple crop at least, of the older towns is an important one, and increasing in value each year. Long live New England and its most northern county.

Pox Parms on Alaskan Islands.

The breeding of foxes for their pelts is better the pelts is better the pelts is better the pelts in the pelts is better the pelts in the pelts emps and loins 10 to 18 cents, loins 12 to 14

-- Lambe are a little firmer, with a rather better movement. Muttons and veals are steady: Spring lambs 7 to 10 cents, Brightons and facey 9 to 101/2 cents, yearlings 6 to 7 cents, muttons cost from \$150 to \$250 a pair. Up to date there have been practically no returns, but veals 6 to 9 cents, favor Brightons 7 to 8 cents.

GRAVES' MANGE CURE

For Dogs, Cats, Horses, Cattle and Sheep. All Skin Diseases they are subject to can be cured by this

MEDICATED SOAP

valuable remedy. Also

for Fleas and Lice for Dogs, Cats and horses, sure to kill them quick.

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THE BUSINESS HEN

Breeding and Feeding Poultry for Profit A condensed practical encyclopedia of profitable politry-keeping. By 25 practical poultryman. P. H. Jacobs, Heary Hale, James Rankin, J. H. Drwenstedt and others. Fully answers mer than 5,000 questions about poultry faprofit. Carefully edited by H. W. Cosingwood. A collection of the most valuable atticles on poultry ever written. Starting with the question "What is an Egg?" It indicates the conditions of the most valuable atticles on poultry ever written. Questions ditions for developing to reatment of diseases, selection and breeding, feeding and honsing, are discussed in a clear and simply nanner. Two successful ear farms are and simply Answered of 600 hens that average in short, this is the best book for all who love "the little American hen" that has ever been printed

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POULTRY KEEPING HOW TO MAKE \$500 A YEER

KEEPING POULTRY. 48 Page Illustrated Book, Telling How to Do It, and Ali About Profitable Poultry Baising.

Containing Chapters on How to Make \$500 a year Keeping Poultry; Poultry Yards and Houses; Choice of Breeds; Care of Poultry; Setting the Hen and Incubation; Hatching and Care of Chicks; Fattening am 1 Preparing Poultry for included 808 packages butter to Liverpool, and of Chicks; Fattening and Freparing Poultry for \$2,109 boxes of cheese, of which 5899 were to Liverpool, 3118 to Lindon, 1845 to muil, 749 to Turkeys; Caponizing; Receipts and Incubators; Sent to any address on receipt of twenty-five cents. Stamps taken. Mention the PLOUGH-

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THE * HOUSEHOLD * COMTANION GEPARTMENTS FOR EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY.

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TURKEYS. Grow Ther-



No book in existence gives an acquate account of the turkey,—its development from the wild state to the varie breeds, and complete directions breeding, feeding, rearing and marking these beautiful and profitable bire. The present book is an effort to his gap. It is based upon the expenses of the most successful experts arkey growing, both as breeders of fanctions, and as raisers of turkeys for market.

tock, and as taken the test of the test.

The prize-winning papers out of near; 200 essays as buitted by the most successful turkey grewers in America are ambudied, and there is also given one essay on turkey culture, from different parts at the country, including Canada and New Brunswick that the reader may see was ways have groves successful to seal

Fruitacty Discourated Camp. 247 Price postpole \$1.46

Address Mass. Ploughman Boston.

BOSTON, MASS., NOVEMBER 17, 1900.

The editorship of "The World's Work is nothing if not optimistic. Mr. McKinley has the liveliest Vice

President in American history.

The torpedo destroyer Lawrence represents several tons of prevention.

The death of Mr. Henry Wiggin deprives

the theatrical world of an enthusiastic follower.

Coolidge's Corner is to have a shelter. Now it's a race between the shelter and the

Rhode Island is to have but one capital. the arrangement is a sensible one. Mr. Willard's personality will once more

is not a lightly considered luxury. That was a mirthful lightning stroke in Baldwinsville that not only turned two persons out of bed, but locked the door on

The approach of Thanksgiving is said to be a severe strain upon the new members of the Society for the Abolition of Cocked

Telephopie communication between the occupants of a carriage and their driver is the latest application of a most useful

American flag.

away from the Paris Exposition to avoid parable with our own. Russia proper outmeeting other people who stayed away to avoid meeting them.

An advertiser in one of our contem onsework." We wonder if the advertiser is a business woman.

Ex-President Kruger arrives at Marseilles Nov. 17. His road to Paris will be strewn with figurative roses, and the thorns thereof will point toward England.

Overheard: Etward Markham has be struggling for fame for thirty years, and the first thing with which he obtained recognition was his " Man with the Plough."

A kindergarten movement in Turkey may offer an eventual solution to the sick old

That a gentleman of the strength and general fitness of Mr. Eiward Cummings should leave a university position for the ministry is a large straw marking the direction in which the breath of Christianity is

Modern literature finds new expression in the Book Lover's Library, a circulating library of all the latest-and only the latest -books, open to yearly subscribers. The name is a misnomer; it should be called the Rapid Rander's.

It should be borne in mind that after every college victory there shoots up a om growth of imitation undergraduates. It is not an edible growth. either.

In the days of the Roman Empire the government provided free spectacles for its sitizens. Nowadays the government does the same thing by engaging men to improve the streets.

The Museum of Fine Arts has changed its picture menu, and visitors may now see some of the museum property that has not been formerly on exhibition. It is at once the fortune and the misfortune of the museum that it contains much that it cannot properly exhibit.

In Paris, Me., they have remodeled an old granite prison, and transformed it to a public library. Here is, indeed, a case of the sword turned to a ploughshare. It is a pity, for the sake of picturesqueness, that the old structure had already been abandoned as a fall, and there were no keepers to transform to librarians.

The invalid in New York who eluded his nurse and physician, east his ballot, and died almost at the polis, deserves a place in future text books. He was a model of citisenship. One vote more or less may make very little difference, but if every man set a like value on his ballot, we would be much nearer an ideal self government.

Now that the campaign is over, the sincere cartoonist who has been a power may look back upon himself with pride, even if he has fought his fight under a losing banner. Cartooning is a business that would seem particularly to demand sincerity of se. The cartoonist wields a powerful weapon, and he who sells himself to influence other men to action which he believes. onally, is against the welfare of his country, deserves worse than an uncomfortable quarter of an hour with his concolence. Let us hope that each of our earconists has today a conscience that is on good speaking terms with him.

The number of eattle in the United States in 1899 was officially stated as 48,902,414 ad. There were in Texas 5 046,335, Iowa 3,442,012, Kansas 2,867,224, Nebraska 2,206 792, Illinois 2,324,254, Missouri 2,047,846, Wisconsin 1,598,529, Minnesota 1,237,008, the two Dakotas 1,310,571, Colorado 1,115 421. New York 2,059,715 and Pannsylvania 1,494,126. Of these States New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin may be reskoned as the time will come when cares will intrude dairying States, and the larger part of their and press, when the shadows will lengthen, stock is in milch cows. Iows, Illinois, Kan- and many things that are now so ensas, Missouri and Nebrasko are grain pro-ducing States, and a large part of their 13,000,000 cattle are in process of felt. Then may you turn for strength and

there are about \$1,000,000 head of eattle, which is more than half as many as the combined herds of nine principal European countries, not including Russia or Great

Every farmer should provide a supply of pure water for h s family and ani sale. It is as essential to health as it is to good It seems proved that whoever wishes to get through a crowd had best hire an anto- any cause but the impure water, which has tificial pords seldom furnish pure water. of necessity made in low places or depreswhich manure is used each season. When an epidemie breaks out some of these Rhode Island is to have but one capital.

All school children will unite in soying that tained, and a reform attempted, but we think the time is coming when those who cannot draw their supply from mountain springs must and will rebring out the people to whom theatre going purified from anything that may be on or near the top. Artificial ponds may be much improved by drawing them off and taking out the sediment at the bottom, which has some value in enriching light soils, also by fencing them so that the animals cannot stand in them to stir up the mud at the bottom, and further foul them by their excrement, also by making filter banks to catch the wash from higher lands. This matter is worthy of some attention.

The Greatest Fation.

The United States, at something more It is pleasant to read that the two new than 76,000,000, is the greatest nation in the ships of the Atlantic Transport Company, world. The direct reference is, of course, now under way, are to sail under the to numbers of civilized inhabitants. Only three others outnumber us, and in no one of them is the standard of civilization or of A great many people seem to have stayed individual intelligence for a moment com- Is Letter Writing Obsolescent numbers us by less than 20 per cent. But a nation in which probably not five per cent. of the people can read and write, and which bas only 26,000 miles of railroads to our poraries desires "a reliable man for general 190,000 or more, is scarcely to be compared with this. India is larger in numbers than Rassia if we regard it as a whole, and more highly civilized; yet its intellectual and in-dustrial potentiality is far below that of the United States. China is probably the most populous of all, but intellectually is scarcely superior to Russis, and industrially is probably inferior. Certainly its preponderance of population cannot avail to place it by the side of the United States.

The other great nations which are comparable with our own in civil'zation are now far outstripped by us in numbers. The United Kingdom has about 41,000,000 Inbab itants, or less than 55 per cent. of ours, and far below our figures. Austria Hungary, regarded as one nation, boasts only 45,000,-000 people. France has only 39,000,000. The German Empire is growing more rapidly lation more rapidly than any of them, its long, long past! primacy in that particular seems assured. Are we not, however, abandoning a value Possibly one, certainly two or three more able source of intellectual stimulus in for-

in fact, probably at this moment is, considered the greatest producing and consuming ration greatest manufacturing and trading we can keep conscience provided with a constant of the greatest manufacturing and trading we can keep conscience and that whilst to it to let its eltizenship and its manhood

The Observance of Sunday. It was a hortatory and practical sermon from St. Luke, iv., 16, which was pres by the rector in historic St. Panl's last Sunday morning, the subject being one of vital importance at the present time—the ob-

ervance of Sunday. The Saviour of mankind, Who had no need to pray or attend a service, made it His m to go into the synagogue and read on the Sabbath day. There are men in the suburbs and clubs

of Boston who stay home from church to read their padded Sunday newspaper, out of which the amount of good that they get is in inverse proportion to its s'zs.

Not that the Sunday newspaper should be

is almost impossible to overestimate the influence for good thereby exerted over young people. Such an influence may often be felt amid the strongest temptations of

Do not many people stay away from churchibecause it is a little cold, or a little fattened for the market as carefully and hot, or a little wet, or a little windy?

worship when you are young and every. points of merit that specially recthing looks so bright, and the world is so attractive and there is so much pleasu e; but

Enral Education.

Rural education and schools of agricult are in general and special lines are subjects receiving much newspaper attention now. We must not think, however, that we are neers in this matter. For a great many years European countries have studied and practically experimented with the problem. Twenty years ago the French Government butter making, yet, while writers often insist upon it as an absolute necessity for the dairyman, they seem to forget that others need it. A reason for this may be that the butter readily takes up and reveals was the establishment of a chair of agrithe impurity which is then traced to its culture in every department for the purpos cause, while in other cases, where sickness of training village school teachers to and death result, it is ascribed to almost teach practical agriculture and horiiany cause but the impure water, which has disordered the digestive and secretive was introduced into all the primary tificial pards added for the whole system. Artificial ponds seldom furnish pure water. far-reaching, though it is too soon, and the They are contaminated by the wash from the departure from the old order is too radical surrounding higher lands, because they are to look for the best methods of instruction and consequent results. But the main point sions on the farm, and near the house and is that agriculture has been made a feature outbuildings, or the cultivated fields upon of the child's education, and many of the teachers have made great progress. Most of the village schools have their own gardens, and it is often the case that the school garden is the best in the village. Much stimulus is given to the teachers of these rural schools by the prixe of money, medals and books offered every year by the Governsort to driven wells, put below the ment and the various agricustural societies. In Belgium the minister of public in-

struction prepares a uniform programme for agricultural teaching for the kingdom. All the country schools have a plot of ground of not less than an screench, which is used for experimental cuitivation. The first German school garden was found in Prussia in 1881; they are increasing very by the State, but are aided by the local school boards.

But it is in Sweden that agriculture is taught generally, and the Swedes are ie- pany. nowned as good farmers and gardeners. In by 1861 had increased to about 2000. Nearly nected with their course of instruction.

CUY E. MITCHELL

New York is just now trying hard to bear up under the mortifying revelation that, while it contributes only \$3 per capita to the annual postal revanue of the Government, Boston contributes just double that amount. The metropolis, through one of its literary organs, confesses itself unable to account for this discrepancy, but admits that it would like to know the comparative per capita number of telegraph and telephone messages sent by the two cities, with a view to determining whether New York does not make up for her deficiency in letter writing by a correspondingly greater use of the more modern instruments of

Possibly inquiry in this direction might prove illuminating. Undoubtedly people in New York often telephone when it would be far more courteous to write. There is no man's dyspepsia. The Turkish twig has hitherto been very little bent toward gentier and other civilized British subjects in canada, Australasia and elsewhere throughout the arrangth and other civilized British subjects in writing is a fair gauge of the intellectual status of a community. We should have out the empire, the grand total will still fall respective claims to distinction as letter writers had not been just what they are.

Yet none of us today write letters as much as our fathers and mothers did, and than any other continental nation, yet it has Miss Wilkins has recently told us in a today all told not more than 55,000,000 charmingly quaint article that our grandnhabitants, or 27 per cent. less than the mothers and great aunts were superlatively United States. Italy has about 32 000,000, conscientious correspondents. Long letters Japan 45,000,000 and Spain 20,000,000 are today quite out of fashion, and the in-Among all these the United States, with its dividual who indulges in them is regarded 76,000,000, is a vertiable giant. When we by workaday folk as at least mildly insane. add that this country is increasing in popu- The days of Mme. de Sevigne are indeed

decennial censuses will show the United saking the letter-writing habits of our fore-States to have surpassed European Russia fathers? Letters, far more than conversaitself in sheer numbers, and thus to be the tion, reflect the mind from which they most populous of all nations that even lay spring, and through letters better than claim to Western civilization.

We shall deather the character of the same and through any other medium of intercourse. Scallops steady at 60 cents to \$1.25 as to We shall find the showing of the census may be cultivated that intellectual friendwell sustained by other statisties. The ship of which Hammerton so aliuringly rank of this nation in industry, in manu writes, that relation which the essayist factures and in commerce is comparable calls the "friendship of the head," and dewith that in numbers. It is becoming, and, scribes as " of the utmost utility to culture,

some are fully ripe others should be ripen-

To the young the letters by which an intellectual friendship is nourished are among the most precious of posses Telephone chats can never take the place of reams which teem with stimulus, and they learn how to transplant trees, how to Boston may well be content to be less " progressive" than New York, if, as we believe, cabbage is first consin to the cauliflower—she is still keeping up through letter writing one of the noblest traditions of the inbotany—when turnips should be pulled and gressive" than New York, if, as we believe, tellectual life.

Some Wool-Growing Methods.
A good flock of wool-producing sheep should have a range sufficiently large to permit them all to thrive without crowding.

To do this the range must be divided into in a plot by themselves and cach pupil sections provided the flock is a large one.

Continuous pasturing in summer and fall on avoid them in the woods. an important place, in the life of our people; but it ought not, any more than proper regrestion, prevent people from attending to a great religious duty. The custom of a father, mother and children all occupying and cannot be too highly commended, for it is almost impossible to overestimate the little most in the solution in the summer and fall on a world them in the woods. At the school garden in Leipzig there is also a brantful little pond full of water plants of many varieties, with a pavilion plants of many varieties, with a pavilion in the school garden in Leipzig there is also a brantful little pond full of water plants of many varieties, with a pavilion in the school garden in Leipzig there is also a brantful little pond full of water plants of many varieties, with a pavilion in the school garden in Leipzig there is also a brantful little pond full of water plants of many varieties, with a pavilion in the school garden in Leipzig there is also a brantful little pond full of water plants of many varieties, with a pavilion in the school garden in Leipzig there is also a brantful little pond full of water plants of many varieties, with a pavilion in the school garden in Leipzig there is also a brantful little pond full of water plants of many varieties, with a pavilion in the school garden in Leipzig there is also a brantful little pond full of water plants of many varieties, with a pavilion in the school garden in Leipzig also a brantful little pond full of water plants of many varieties, with a pavilion in the school garden in Leipzig also a brantful little pond full of water plants of many varieties, with a pavilion in the school garden in Leipzig there is also a brantful little pond full of water plants of many varieties, with a pavilion in the school garden in Leipzig there is also a brantful little pond full of water plants of many varieties. to yield more food then when ercpped ing with children, some picking strawber continually. It will produce more food to ries, with the teacher explaining what sheep in better condition.

The sheep should be raised primarily for wool, but all surplus animals should be thoroughly as if they were prime mutton sheep. The selection of the breeding ewes How many will remain away from their sheep. The selection of the breeding ewes daily work on account of "the inelement for such a flock constitutes half the secret of the ultimate success or failure. They It may be all very well to neglect freligious must be the finest of the flock and present them for the work. At one year old, from one third to one half the ewes should be selected for breeding. The best and most promising are needed for this pur having only four weeks of vacation in sum pose, and they should then be fed mer, although they have two weeks at liberally so as to get the full s'ze of the Christmas, two at Easter, and a fall vacasheep the first year. Ewes raised and fed sarefully in this way will gradually increase

care must be en both sides. The ram should possess a good constitution and should be a good feeder. No matier what its breed, these qualities should be manifest. The rams should be the best in the flock, and should have a good multon form, with deep breast, short neer, and with a good back o wool. Attention to these points are really more important than that of pedigree and breed. The individual must be the possessor of qual ties that can be transmitted

to its young. M sted to a good ewe, kuch a ram cannot fail to prove pre fisable. W E EDWARDS.

Pres Winter Courses. An earnest effort is being made by the which will be offered at the college at gardens are found in many German, Amherst during the coming winter. Posters calling attinition to these courses and to the few elsewhere in Europe, but the American that they are offered free and cans have not yet taken up the idea, and that students are admitted without examination have been prepared, and through the great joys of school life. The gardens, of co-operation of the Gravges in the course, cost much money, but the German different parts of the State a large number believes that his children should be thorof these will be put up in cons places. It is desired by the College that these posters shall be put up in all rural districts, and any one wishing to co-operate in extending the knowledge of these free courses by putting up a few posters, can obtain them by addressing Prof. William T. Brooks, Amherst. The dairy school during the coming win-

ter is to enjoy the services of H. C. Burrington as separator expert, in which capacity Mr. Burrington has rendered unnaually satisfactory services during two previous sessions of the school. The school will be able to show in operation a very full rapidly in number. They are not assisted line of separators including all the leading styles made by the DeLaval Company, the Vermont Farm Machine Company, P. M Suarpless and the National Separator Com-

The value of the dairy, fruit and market 1876 Sweden had 1602 school gardens, which garden products of this State can easily be largely increased by the application of all the public schools have gardens con- greater knowledge and intelligence, and any earnest man can easily obtain informa tion which should prove of much service by taking some of the short courses which are fered without charge

> Adulterated Cottonseed Meal. The particular attention of farmers is called to the presence of adulterated cottonseed meal in our local markets. Our inspector has recently found this material in Newburyport, Marlboro, Lynn, Beverly, cent. of protein, and is sold at the price of the prime quality of meal. Samples of inferior meal are sometimes found of a

bright yellow color and are probably arti- in that section now goes into the sile, and a ficially colored. This inferior meal bears large portion of the oat crop is harvested no guarantee, and is not accompanied by for fodder. Potatoes are selling at from 65 to the manufacturer's name. Every consumer of prime cottonseed meal should be careful and sells for 28 to 35 cents. Eggs scarce, to purchase only material branded with the and selling at from 28 to 30 cents per dezen. name of the manufacturer, and accompanied by a guaranty stating that the meal contains at least 43 per cent. protein and nine J. B. LINDSRY. per cent, of fat. Hatch Experiment Station, Amhers, Nov.

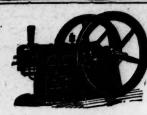
plenty at 2 to 2} cents. Bluefish is very scarce at 11 to 12 cents. Halibut is in little better supply at 14 to 15 cents for white and 12 to 13 cents for gray. Mackerel are still searce and in fair demand at 16 to 17 cents for medium and 13 to 14 cents for small. Oysters are unchanged, bringing \$1 for Norfolk standards, \$1.25 for Providence Rivers and fresh opened Stamfords. In the shall

Cabbage and Potato Classes. Many German school boys and girls, besides learning reading, writing and arithmetic, have regular classes in cabbages and potatoes. Sometimes on Wednesday afternoon and sometimes on Friday whole classes the New York Tr. bane, it would be shame with peas and strawberries, so that whilst of neatly dressed, yellow-haired children may be seen marching through the streets true, that the real test of a nation's great ship, which has its own legitimate place in cossion on their way to the school garden. If few of us are so exceptionally unfortunate place in the kind of man it turns out. of land not far from the schools, where all sorts of vegetables and plants are grown.

These afternoons spent in gardening are boys and girls enjoy them hugely. Here how to tell when a melon is ripe. Not only do they have useful vegetables in these

strawberries really are botanically, how they put out runners and how they shoul be transplanted, cultivated and protected in winter. And sometimes, though these German boys are wonderfully well behaved, strawberry slips into a small mouth Others may be seen eatching cabbage caterpillars, others hosing and raking.

All this not only brings vigor and interes to the pupils, but it inspires them to star little gardens at home, where they take the greatest interest in putting their learning into practice. German children go to school longer during the year than Americans tion of two weeks in Ostober. So that these school gardens help to give them more their 13,000,000 cattle are in process of fattening, while some of the others are divided in their interests. Texas, North and South Dakota and Colorado are more cattle growing sections, and a large part of their stock is sold to the grain producers who fatten it, and the same is true of Arkansas, Arizons, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevado, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. In 22 Western States



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CHAS. J. JAGER COMPANY, 174 HICH ST. BOSTON, MASS

as most of the forests and fields which product last year of quicksliver in the United are uninhabited are posted with notices
are uninhabited are posted. The school can be used again and sgain till it gets too gardens are open all day long, and every rusty inside. A flask can easily last twenty-five day but Sundays and holidays, and they are years. We understand most of those now in Massachusetts State Agricultural College to ers, so that they may be models of perfection dense and them. Most of the second hand extend the k nowledge of the Free Courses tion for the children to follow. These on ta spinge American boys and girls loss one of the believes that his children should be thoroughly trained in the school, for, as that greatest German, Bismarck, has said, "the

> Connecticut Farm Notes. The past season has been rather a hard one for the farmers in this section of New England, the extremely dry weather having aged almost every farm crop. Potato as a rule are not more than half a crop. Corn did not fill out as well as usual. although there are some good fields. Pastures dried up early, and the dairy product

was greatly reduced bafore fall feed was

nation that has the schools has the future."

-Exchange.

Farmers had to resort to extra grain rations in order to keep up even a trespectable flow of milk. As a result of this milk went up in price one or two cents per quart, and the prios of butter was also adranced. The late rains have caused the grass to start and given us a good supply of fall feed. Much rain is needed before winter sets in, as wells in many cases are dry, and mills are lying idle for want of water. The apple crop was a pretty good one,

but owing to the warm weather is not keeping very well, while but few sales have been made as yet, ranging from \$1 to \$1.25 per barrel for good apples. Farmers are well advanced with their fall work, although there is some corn to huck yet. Mr. J. A. Isham has put in a new cider mill with hydraulic press, which does the work well Brockton, Taunton and New Bedford. It and rapidly. His price for making elder is has a dark color, contains less than 30 per one cent per gallon. His mill is well patronfred this seas

Several new siles have been erected this season. Q site a portion of the corn raised 75 cents per bushel. Butter in good demand,

Columbia, Ot., Nov. 3.

An Old and Large Carpet House (From the Boston Transcript.)

An idea of the magnitude of the business of The Fish Market.

The Fish Market.

The Sish Market.

The Sish Market.

The Sish Market.

The Supply of fresh fish on the market is still light, with prices steady. Market cod is selling at 2½ to 3 centr, large at 3½ to 4 centrs, and steak at 5½ to 6 cents. Shore haddock is bringing 4 to 4½ cents, small hake 2½ centrat was for short \$100,000 and the entire two for short \$

dook is bringing 4 to 4½ cents, small hake 2½ cents, and large 3 to 3½ cents. Ousk is steady at 2 to 2½ cents, with policek not so has been undertaken by Messrs. Pray & Co. The company has special facilities for hand-ling large contracts, as it always carries an exto naive stock of the most desirable goods, which are at all times available for prompt delivery.

> The alfaifa plant or locerne has been culti vated for centuries. In coo', moist climates it and C makes roots only four or five feet in length, but teries from long eqitivation in arid sections it has developed the habit of sending its roots twenty to thirty feet in search of me isture. Is dry climates the plant will live for fifty years, whereas it will -The bottles or flasks used for transporting quieksliver are generally made of boiler iron, and are cylindrical in shape, about twelve inches in height and four inches in diameter, with a servew plug inserved in one end. The especity of a flack is seventy-six and one-half pounds, and its weight about 14 pounds. Such flacks are used by all producers of quick-sliver, and pass through the hands of various dealers till they reach the consumer. The total number used in his country cannot be very large, as the tot

use are made abroad, but an American drm also

26 Bushel Baskets an Hour TRIPLE GEARED MILL

LOW because we have no agenta. We sell to you direct.

WE GUARANTEE this mill to grind 1-3 more than any other
the mill to grind 1-3 more than any other
the don't do as we say, you return it at our expense. 8 sizes awerp
mills, 914.3-25 and up. Send for free catalogue.
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MOSELEY & PRITCHARD MFG. CO., Clinton, Iowa.

Thanksgiving China and Glass

Never was our stock of Dinner Sets, Fish Sets, Oyster Plates (with deep shell). Course Sets, Chop Sets and I. C. Sets larger and more attractive at this season than now.

Intending buyers will find sets or matching to old sets in great variety, from the ordinary to the costly grades, and in the

Glassware department every grade both in Table Glass and the beautiful specimens adapted to Wedding Gifts,

Plant Pots and Pedestals, Old Blue, India, Mintons, Doultons and Wedgweed, from the ordinary to the costly sizes and shapes; also Umbrella and Cane Holders from the same pet-

Holiday Gift Pieces in the Art Pottery Rooms include superb specinow and have deliveries at dates de-

(Seven Fleors)

120 FRANKLIN Corner Federal.

really the best kind of vacations, and the To the Commissioners of Savings Banks in Massachusetts, Balance Sheet at Close of Business, October 31st, 1900

GENERAL ACCOUNTS

ASSETS		LIABILITIES.			
United States Bonds at par Com. of Mass. Bonds at par Bailroad and other Bonds Demand Loans with Collateral	\$850.000,00 1,000,000,00 1,870,298.27	Oapital Stock. Guarantee Fang. Profit and Lives. Estrings Uidivided.	\$1,000,000.00 1,000,000.00 427,295.80 228,569.81		
or Spreties	2 629,345,00	Deposits	18,269,829.01		
Time Loans, with Collateral or	2,020,020.00		- ,,		
. Sureties	\$ 860,175.00				
Time Loant-States	475,000 00				
" Countles	65,000 00				
" " Cities	2,526,908.15				
" Towns	259,000.00				
Oash in Banks and Uffice	5,945,966.84				
Expense	38.528.86				
Accounts Receivable	478.00	ATT THE PARTY OF T			
	\$20,920,694.63		\$70,920,694 62		

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r- at	TRUSTS UNDER V	VILLS AN	D SPECIAL	CREE	MENTS
4	ASSETS.			ILITIES.	
it to gol	United States Securities	27,393.39 133 140.34 696.863 41 138 317.36 96,564 90 2 310 775 00 43,010 38 19 278.08 69 769 37 23,488.43	Income Dividend		\$5,969.143.85 58.736.47 11,578.79 400.00
1		84,089 849.11		1	\$4,089,849.11
	WILLIAM ENDIDOTT CHARLES U. COTTING,	, Fresident. BOBERT (ITNEY, A	

GRORGE DEXTER, CHARLES H. DALTON, CHARLES F. CHOATE. J. LEWIS STACKPOLE, GEORGE WIGGLESWORTH.

The persons named in the foregoing return, Directors of The New England Trust (Io., being a majority of the Board, appeared and severally made cath to the truth of the statement signed by them, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Before me. NATH'L HURD HENCHMAN, Justice of the Peace

MARKETS

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Week ending Nov. 14, 1900. Amount of Stock at Market, Shotes

Cattle. Sheep. Suckers Hogs Veals This week, 4107 10,433 264 20 435 1994 (ast week, 4845 15 978 75 31,787 1844

Values on Northern Cattle, etc.

Values on Northern Uattle, etc.

Beef.—Per hundred pounds on total weight of nide, tallow and meat, extra, \$6@6.75; first quality, \$5 00@5.75; second quality, \$5 00@5.25; hird quality, \$4 00@4.75; a few choice single pairs, \$7.00 a.7.75; some of the poorest, bulls, \$3.00@3.75. Western steers 5@44c, l.w.

50.00 a.7.75; some of the poorest, bulls, \$3.00@3.75. Western steers 5@44c, l.w.

6.50.00 a.7.75; some of the poorest, bulls, \$3.00@3.75. Western steers 5@44c, l.w.

8.50.00 a.7.75; some of the poorest, bulls, \$3.00@3.75. Western steers 5@44c, l.w.

8.50.00 a.7.75; some of the poorest, \$3.00@3.75; sheep and lambs per head, in lots, \$3.00.243c; lambs, 4.2534c.

8.50.0243c; lambs, 4.2534c.

8.50.0243c; lambs, 4.2534c.

8.50.0243c; lambs, 4.2534c.

Hogs.—Per pound, 5@51/4c, live weight; shotes, wholesale,...; retail, \$1.50@5.50; country dressed nogs, 6@61/4c.

Brighton 26	000	101		10,942	726	100
Cattle.	Bhe	ep.		Ca	ttle. Sh	ee p
Maine			J Go	uld E D 7	125	
At Bright	40		4		I OK W	
P A Berry Libby Bros	30			DM&	W Co	5520
A W Stanley	8					
G Hallowell	15			New '		
S E Eaton	8			At Bri		
E E Chapman	10		JSI	lenry	25	
E Foye	9					
M D Holt & Sor	121	122		Inssaci Lt Wat		
J M Philbrook E F Slums		418		Henry	38	34
Tracy & Cobb		15	WA	Bardw		
H M Lowe	38		OH	Forbus	h 39	
Thompson &			WF	Dennei	1 8	
Hanson		135	W P	endegra	ss 26	
D G Lougee	12			At Br		
J W Clough	10			Henry	71	
Harris & Fel-	90	100		nnors	19 80	
lows	30	100		ering Gilmore		
New Hamps	hire		JPI	CAITHIOLE	35	
At Brigh		•	DA	Walker	14	
A C Foss	23		8 WI		14	
I C Evens	12		CD	Lewis	12	
AINEDMA	k W	ool	TJ	Morone	y 17	
C•			NC	Carson	6	
	150	50		urtevan	t 3	
CF Hall Breck & Wood	17	000		Austin		
W F Wallace	93	100	Co	Granat	18	
W P Wallace	00	100	WA	Cook	20	
Vermon	t.			Carter	10	
At Waterto						
Carr &				West		
Williamson	12	94	***	At Bri	ghton.	-
Fred Savage	26	20		Monro		225
H N Jenne	18	40		is Beef	1071	
N H Woodward B Davis	40			& Co earned	85	
G H Sprigg		60		evant &		
H B Comos	52	•••	Ha	lev	52	
AINEDAL	E W	lee	ALN	E D	a de W	Vee!
Co			Co			
Via Nashua 1	76 17	700		DM&	W	
			Co			230
Canada				t Wat Sawyer	17	
At Waterto	A II			Bawyer Hatha-	11	200
Ironsides	1	100	Wa		310	
J A Hathaway			.,	•		

Expert Traffic. The English market for cattle has suffered a decline in prices during the past week equal to ½ ½% c, d. w. p tb. This decline was attributed to large arrivals, of which the trademen take the advantage. Sales were from 11@12½c, d. w, at Liverpool and London The sheep market is weak at 12@12¾c, d. w., or ¼c decline. From Boston for the week, 2314 cattle, 1100 sheep and 15 horses.

The past week's business has not been of large proportions. The presidential election being the all absorbing topic, the bulk of trade was in nearby horses at steady prices. At L. H. Brockway's sa'e stable no activity with only one load of Western sold 40 head of acclimated horses at a range of \$20@100; sold 1 good business team \$360. At Welch & Hall Company's sale stable dealt almost entirely in nearby horses. The death of Mr. Welch has made a change in the firm "Good horses for family use are scarce," says H. W. Sayre, "and are known before they reach Boston; range in sales \$15@160" At A. W Davis's Northamptonstreet sale stable some valuable horses on sale for speed, family, coach and saddle use at \$75@450. At Myer, Abrams & Co.'s international horse exchange market steady on big horses and chunks, of 1300 hs up- at \$135@225. Acclimated horses for loging at \$40@123. At Meses Colema & Sons only a fair week, and nothing sold at ov-; \$125. Saturday the better sale day.

Union Yards, Watertown. Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1900.

The supply of cattle not as heavy as last week, and such as for the beef brought fair prices and more activity to the trade. Dealers soid early and the yards were soon clear of beef stock. Some Canaoa cattle received, but all for export. O. H. Forbush soid various lots of beef cows, weighing from 780 to 960 fbs, at 24 23 34 c. less \$1 a head. J. A. Hathaway soid 10 stocks, at 5c; 10 do. of 1475 fbs, at 5% c.; 10 do. of 1480 fbs, at 56; 10 do. of 1475 fbs, at 5% c.; 10 do. of 1480 fbs, at 5% c.; Illeh Ulws.

Some especially good milkers received and prices ruled steady on all grades. A fair demand. Fat Hogs.

* Steady prices obtained on Westera at 5@54c. l. w., also 6@64c, d. w., of last week has not been changed. Sheep Houses.

The arrivals were sufficient for the demand. Butchers were well loaded last week and required less Western sheep cost in Chicago \$3 \(\frac{3}{2} \) 4.25 per cwt. and lambs \$4 \(\frac{3}{2} \) 5.50 per cwt. Canada I mbs came in freely and coasigned direct to butchers on previous contract. A few light flocks of sheep at 3 \(\frac{1}{2} \) 33% c. Veal;Calves.

A batter feeling than last week was conceded by butchers. Such as offered found sale at 5 1/4 15 1/4 12 th. W. F. Wallace was the heaviest Live Pouliry.

Four tons arrived of mixed quality at 9@10c Dreves of Veni Catyes.

Dreves of Vent University of Alignet P. A. Berry. 20; Libby Bros., 41; W. Stanley 12; G. Hallowell, 10; S. E. Eaton, E. E. Chapman, 4; R. Fove 6; M. D. Holt & H. 20; J. M. Philbrook. 40; Tracy & Cobb, H. M. Mowe, 50; Thompson & Hanson, 50; arris & Fe lows. 115.

New Hampshire W. F. Wallace, 225; Breck Wood 50; via Nashua, 250. Harris & Fe lows. 115.

New Hampshire—W F. Wallace, 225; Breck & Wood, 50; via Nashua 250.

Vermont—Carr & Williamson, 15; Fred Savage, 9); H. N. Jenne, 16; N. H. Woodward, 20; H. B. Combs, 25; via Nashua, 450.

Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 213; W. A. Bardwell 11; W. F. Dennen, 2; <, Connors, 14; Scattering, 150; H. A. Gilmore, 28; C. D. Lewis, 7; Flint Granite Company, 6; W. A. Cook, 16. New York-J. S. Henry, 18.

Brighton, fuesday and Wednesday. Stock at yards: 2600 cattle, 1015 sheep, 10,942 hogs, 726 calves, 100 horses. From West, 1820 cattle, 225 sheep 10,990 hogs, 100 horses. Maine 345 cattle, 790 sheep, 22 hogs, 387 calves. New Hampshire, 35 cattle, 18 calves. New York, 25 cattle, 18 calves Cattle, 18 calves
Tuesday—The run of cattle for beef and store
aggregated 26 30 head; of which 1820 head were

Hood farm Pogi-Sophie's Tormenter Blood. Bull dropped Nov.
36. 1899 Sire, Hool: Farm Fogis,
2 in 14 pound inst, at head of Hood
Farm show herd last three .years.
Dam, Misseldine, 16 pounds 44
nunces, by Sophie's Tormentor, 18
in list. Second daw, Misselbire,
by Baron of St. Lamortt. Write
Jerseys Lowell, Mass.

from the West, with the exception of 25 head, the balance were from New England. There appeared to be a little better feeling for beef catte; I utchers found it necessary to have more catte, having sold out close. Not that prices were much different, but quicker sales. There were a lot of 10 fancy white face cattle of good weight that were sold to Sturtevant & Haley at fancy price D. G. Lougee sold 2 four year old steers, very nice, of 2850 hs, at &c. G. Hrilowell, 6 beef cows, 4800 hs, at 24c O. H. Korbush sold 6 beef cows at \$3.55 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ owt. The 10 fancy cattle were mar keted by J. W. Clough of Hall well, Me. T. J. Moroney, 12 beef cows, 950 hs, at 3c. N. C. Carson, 6 cows, av. 1000 hs, at 34c.

Milch Cows. the State of Maine this week, which is a light number from that source. From the other States a fair supply. At the opening, dealers acted as if they expected a good week. Speculators were not slow to buy Good cows were from \$40 up to \$60, in a retail way. Common cows rom \$20@38. J. S. Henry sold cows of the better class from \$50@55. Extra cows at \$40@46 and sales at \$50@55. Libby Bros. sold cows from \$25@55.

Veni Calves. The market in better shape and a number of sales at 6c. The market certainly better by 1/4.3 \$\text{P}\$ ib. E. R Foye sold a small lot, av. 130 ibs, at 6c. W. A. Cook sold 16 calves, of 115 ibs, at 6c. A. W. Stanley, 12 calves, of 110 ibs, at 6c. Late Arrivals and Sales.

shotes, wholesale, ...: retail, \$1.50 25.50; country dressed hogs, 6264c.

Hides.—Brighton, 634 2714c P B; country lots, 615.612c.

Ball Skins.—60c 2\$1.25. Dairy skins, 402 as the day advanced. (Prices rule steady. The movement in beef cows slightly improved in the early morning moderate sales that improved as the day advanced. (Prices rule steady. The movement in beef cows slightly improved in demand and activity at firm pric.s. Libby tros sold mich cows from \$256265.50. H. M. Lowe, sold 16 cows from \$256265.50. H. M. Lowe, sold 18 cows from \$256265.50. H. M. Lowe, sol

Store Pigs. Small pigs \$1.75@2.50; shotes \$3.50@5.50, as to size.

Boston Produce Market.

Wholesale Prices.

	Poultry.
	Fresh Killed.
Ŀ	Northern and Kastern—
	Spring ducks 10@12
	Chickens, choice roasting, spring 14@15
	Chickens, choice roasting, spring 14@15
	Chickens, fair to good 9@13
	Fowls, extra choice 12@
	Pigeons, tame Pdoz1 00@1 20 Western frozen—
	Turkeys, choice 12@
	Turkeys, com, to good
	Chickens, choice, large 11@
	" broilers 12213
	Chickens, medium 9210
	Ducks 9@10
	Geese 102
	Fowls, good to choice 9@11
	Old Cocks
	Live Poultry.
	Fowls # 16 9@10
	Roosters 19 lb 514@6
	Spring Chickens P fb 9210
	Butter.
	NorsAssorted sizes quoted below include

Benovated
Boxes
Extra northern creamery
Extra western creamery
Extra dairy
Common to good
Trunk butter in ½ or ½ ib prints
Extra northern creamery
Extra northern dairy
Common to good

ket is weak at 12@12% c, u, w, be a first in the week, 2314 cattle, 1100 sheep and 15 horses.

a Shipments and destinations: On steamer Devonian for Liverpool, 758 cattle by Swift & Co, 15 horses by E Show; on steamer Virginian, for London 251 ca the by Morris Beef Company, 252 do, by Swift & Co,: on steamer Sachem, for Liverpool 200 cattle by Morris Beef Company, 40 State and 40 Canada cattle by J A. Hatha away, 125 Canada cattle by J Gould, 1100 Canada sheep by Gordon & Ironsides; on steamer Turcoman, for Liverpool, 162 sattle by Morris Beef Company, 210 State and 270 Canada cattle by J A. Hatha way. The Glasgow boat salled Sunday without cattle.

Horse Business.

The past week's business has not been of large proportions. The presidential election being the all absorbing topic, the bulk of trade was in the all absorbing topic, the bulk of trade was in the state of the company of the past week's business. At L. H.

York State, round wht bu..... York State, long wht. bu..... Hebron. extra Sweet, Jersey, extra, P bbl.....

Beets, \$\psi\$ bush.

Cabbage, new, \$\psi\$ bush.

Lettuce, \$\psi\$ box.

Cucumbers, \$\psi\$ hun.

Onlous, native, \$\psi\$ bbi. Onions, native, \$\psi\$ bbl. | 150@
Parsley, \$\psi\$ bw. | 256\[256 Domestic Green Fruit. Apples, P bbl Gravenstein..... Pippin...

Harvey...

King...

Grapes, P basket, Catawba...

Niagara...

Concord.... Hides and Pelts. eers and cows all weights.....

Bulls.
Hides, south, light green salted...
dry flint.
" salted " salted s Choice Canadian P bu Green peas, Western choice...... Dried Apples. Evaporated, fancy to extra fancy.... Evaporated, choice... Evaporated, prime... Sundried, as to quality... Grase Timothy, bu, Western...... Clover, P B...... P 50 ib sack fancy recleaned. P is Pea marrow, choice, H.P.....

Mediums, choice han ediums, screened... Mediums, foreign.... Yellow eyes extra... Yellow eyes, seconds Bed Kidney...... s. dried and Her and Straw. Hay prime, bales No. 1, 9 tm.

No. 3 yellow, 434,6474c.
Olipped, fancy, spot, 384.c.
No. 2 clipped, white, 30c.
No. 3 clipped, white, 294.c.
Heavier grades, spot, 294.6304.c.
Olipped, to ship, white, 384.c.

Clipped, to ship, white, 33½c.

MUHfeed.—The market is steady for all kinds

Middling sacked, \$1850@1950.

Bran, spring, \$1650@1675.

Bran, whiter, \$1750@1775.

Red Dog, \$200.

Mixed feed, \$1850@1950.

Cottonseed meal to ship, \$2500@2525.

Malt.—The market is steady with trade ruling

dull.
State grades, 6-rowed, 65@70c.
State, 2 rowed, 60@66c.
Western grades, 65@70c.
Barley—Quiet demand, with prices higher at 50@76c for No. 2 6-rowed State, and 42@57c for No. 2 2-rowed State. Feed barley, 44@48c.
Eye.—Quiet, \$3 10@3 75 \$> bbl. The Wool Market.

Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan ... 16@17
... 'Holood ... 23@24
... 'Holood ... 23@24
... 'Holood ... 23@24
... 'Holood ... 23@2
Fine delaine, Ohlo... 29@30
Washed fleece ... 23½@30

reached her prime, and while she may still raise a good lamb, she begins to decrease in amount of wool, and is more liable to sickness because of a valuable as a breeder, and seemed to retain vigor enough to give a good fleece each year. You would be likely to do better in paying a higher price for younger sheep, even if your capital would not buy so many.

V.GOROUS PLANTS.

We often see as a recommendation of plants, especially the strawberry, that "the plants are very vigorous with heavy foliage." Other things being qual this is a desirable feature, because the strong growing plant has more vitality than the weak, half starved looking one, and may be expected to put out more fruit bads. But often those who are growing plants to sell put a little eatre amount of nitrogenous fertilizer or manure on the new and high priced varieties to grow more and thriftier looking plants. Such plants when removed to an ordinary good sell with the usual field entityation prove disappointing, because they fall to carry out the promise of their early dayr, and sometimes have not strength enough to develop as much fruit as they have set fruit buds for. It is well to know the treatment the plants had when growing, and year, do, not produce as desirable meat

READY MONEY. farmers do who depend upon the sale onces year of some leading staple crop, perhaps to find that the value of it must go to pay the accumulated accounts, and the system of credit begin again. Bot only is the cash buyer favored by again. Bot only is the cash buyer favored by the sale of the fancy market.

Experience has shown that the most profusion of the fancy market.

Experience has shown that the most profusion of the fancy market.

Experience has shown that the most profusion of the fancy market. The fact that far most for the fancy market. The far most far mo towar prices, but he is a more careful buyer. It things are bought that could well be dispense dairy, garden and small fruits to have some in-

PETROLEUM APRAYING. the oil. It is said to east about \$100 to treat 1000 large bearing trees, or ten cents per tree. and its use destroys many other insects or their

eggs in the tree. TRICK OR THIN SEEDING. Almost every farmer knows that the eloser arala is sown or stands whea growing usually the greater the proportion of the straw to the the greater the proportion of the Straw of the grain, the only exception being when conditions are such that the straw is very short while grain is large and plump. This may depend in part upon the season, but in some cases is due to there being but little nitrogen in the fertilizer to stimulate growth of straw and plenty or phoswilmulate growth of straw and pleaty of phosphorie acid to increase size of grain. This may serve as a hint for the proper fertilizer to use. But now the Maine Experiment Station has accertained another point by growing one, five and eight staiks of grain in post of (the same \$'23, using oats and spring wheat. They found that the grain where there were five stalks in a pot containing but \$0\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent. as much nitrogen and \$5.42 per cent. as much nutritive value as those where one stalk graw alone, while where eight plants were in the pot there was only 70.1 per cent, nitrogen and 76.91 per cent, nutritive per cent. nitrogen and 76.91 per cent. nutritive value as compared with the single stalk.

ORCHARD GRASS. contributor to the Rural New Yorker tells of a field of orehard grass which had be ing for twelve years on the farm when he bought it, and yielded about two tons of hay per acre each year, and then served as pasturage for 25 cows on 30 scree from July until show covered the ground. He does not say how lorg he kept the farm, but he left it in 1871, and in 1898 he heard that it had not been plowed, still yielded as much or more, as the grass had grown so thick as not to show the bunchy habit of growth. Each year the droppings of the cows were broken up and the mapure scattered over the field, which, with occasional dressings of lime, had kept it in good condition with a thick undergrowth of clover. We knew that orchard grass on strong land was a very permanent grass, but had searcely thought it could stand more than thirty years. While fall pasturing of meadows is not now thought the best method of management, it does not seem to have very much injured thi

BRIF OR BUTTER.

The Minnesota Experiment Station tested the cost of food for producing best and butter, and found that four steers made a daily gain of 2.52 pounds and on food worth \$5.51 they gained 2.53 pounds, and on food worth \$5.51 they gained \$25 pounds, a cost of about two cents a pound. Four cows fed on the same amount and kind of food used \$11.84 cents worth in the same time, and produced 255.43 pounds of butterfat, (q lal to 298 pounds of butter, at a cost of about \$3.97 per hundred pounds. It took of dry matter in the food 8.2 pounds to make a pound of gain on the steer, and 16.38 pounds to make a pound of gain on the steer, and 16.38 pounds to make a pound of butter. If food were all that had to be taken into consideration butter would be most profitable at precent rater, but more care is necessary in selecting cows of a dairy type than steers for feeding. Better buildings and more utensits are required for butter making than for fattening cattle, and much more labor is required in making butter. But again this is in part offset by the value of the skimmilk and required in making outer. But again this is in part offset by the value of the skimmilt and buttermilk for feeding to calver, pigs or positry, which might amount s. nearly as much mea: as was produced of butter. This would help pay for the labor, and often the farmers desire to find a profitable market for their labor.

VALUE (F IRRIGATION. PROFITABLE AGE OF SHEEP.—Young Sheperd, Somerest Co., Me.: We have had a swe that we bought for seven years old produce a good lamb and sheer as good a feece as most of the younger oner, and as she was pure bred we should have kept her longer if she had not teen stolen. But we think such cases are not common, any more than cows that are profitable at twenty years old or horses at thirty. We think a ewe that it four or five years o'd has at least reached her prime, and while she may still raise out the station has decided that there is a need for some method of irrigation in the Hastern Station has decided that there is a need for some method of irrigation in the Hastern Station has decided that there is a need for some method of irrigation in the Hastern Station has decided that there is a need for some method of irrigation in the Hastern Station has decided that there is a need for some method of irrigation in the Hastern Station has decided that there is a need for some method of irrigation in the Hastern Station has decided that there is a need for some method of irrigation in the Hastern Station has decided that there is a need for some method of irrigation in the Hastern Station has decided that there is a need for some method of irrigation in the Hastern Station has decided that there is a need for some method of irrigation in the Hastern Station has decided that there is a need for some method of irrigation in the Hastern Station has decided that there is a need for some method of irrigation in the Hastern Station has decided that there is a need for some method of irrigation in the Hastern Station has decided that there is a need for some method of irrigation in the Hastern Station has decided that there is a need for some method of irrigation in the Hastern Station has decided that there is a need for some method of irrigation in the Hastern Station has decided that there is a need for some method of irrigation in the Hastern Station has decided that there is a need for some method of irrigation in the Professor Voorhees of the New Jersey Experi both wet seasons, the hay crop averaged two tons, 1800 pounds per acre. In 1899 it was but a little over one tor. This was a loss of over \$400 on 25 acres. Orimson clover f r forage wool, and is more liable to sickness because of a lack of vigor, and needs more careful feeding that he appeared to give any one who is not well experienced in the care of sheep to buy five year old sheep at any prior, and we would not do it ourselves unless we bought them so cheap that the lambs next spring would be worth all the flook cost us. Nor would we keep one until that age unless she was valuable as a breeder, and seemed to retain you enough to give a good fleece each year.

**Sign of the worth all the flook cost us. Nor would we keep one until that age unless she was valuable as a breeder, and seemed to retain year.

**Sign of the worth all the flook cost us. Nor would be likely to do better in paying a good fleece each year.

**Sign of the worth all the flook cost us. The oat and pea forage gave shit tons per acre in the two first years, and but there tone 600 pounds in 1899. On small fruits the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Chency & Co., respectively upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying the likely to do better in paying a good fleece each year. 852 quarts worth \$85.90. Thus, on an acre of each there would be a gaip of \$211.52 by irrigating. The year 1899 was an exceptional one or earliness and duration of drought.

the treatment the plants had when growing, and year do not produce as desirable meat give them quite as good when they are set in a as the year and a half animal brought to maturity under good feeding and care. The One of the advantages of the dairy and the positry business is the case and frequency with which they can be converted into each every week (r every month. There is no long period provided the animal has reached full maof being entirely out of m ney, and having to run turity and weighs about as much as it ever along on credit for months at a time as often will. It is a question of feeding and breed-

seems easier to many to purchase what they may wan', when it can be had on credit, than when the money must be counted out, and thus many to go by. But it is possible to fluish off very things are bought that could well be dispensed fine cattle in 18 or even 15 months, and obtain with. The farmer who plans by poultry and for them larger profits than those which some every week is usually the most prosperous. breed and breeding. Animals selected for this fancy work should be without blemish The use of a mixture of one part of crude prireleum with three parts of water in spraying truit trees during the winter months, seems to be proving an eff chair remedy for the diameter. If they posseale, cottony cale, and other scale insects, it needs one of those pumps which keep the oil and water mixed or those that supply both in the proportions desired. It may be well to make two applications, one early in the winter and the other as late as possible before the buds swell. This makes a very sure j b of it, as some points may be uniqueded at first appaying. There appears to be a difference in crude petroleum, and while some have successfully used it undileted, others have injured their trees by so doing. It is said to be quite as effectual in the 35 per cent. solution, and water is not as espensive as the oil. It is said to cost about \$100 to treat

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NUMBER 109 ...THE OLD ... Farmer's Almanack TOR 1901

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ROBERT B. THOMAS.

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.15 0 A new and rewritten edition of the well-known work, the only modern treatise on the subject, pub-lished in 1888; 270 duedecime pages 21 by mail, postpaid Address orders to the publishers of the

—At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences in Parir, Mr. G. Bonnier presented a note concerning so as very interesting experiments in grafting plantr, the results of which contradicted the generally accepted opinion that only plants belonging to the same botanical family can be successfully grafted upon one another. Mr. Bunier showed that recently plants of entirely different families had been grafted with succession grapmic the ments. grafted with success for example, the maple upon the iliac, the kidney bean upon the castor oil bean and the cabbage upon the tomato.

—— The leughs of some of the longest bridges in the world are as follows: Montreal, 8701 feet long; Brooklyr, 5898 feet long; Dnieper, 4213 feet long; the New Havre de Grace bridge, six thousand feet long; bridge at Homestead, near Fittaburg, Fa. 5800 feet, long. Ohina has the longest bridge in the world; it is 28,000 feet long; its roadway is seventy feet wide and seventy feet high; there are three hundred arohee, and each of the pillars, which are seventy-feet apart, bears a pedestal on which is the figure of a lio1 twenty-one feet, with painted bottoms?

— Tae Freuch scientific journal, La Nature, calls attention to a recent report of the French could at Hawaii which, it thinks, throws light on some problems of ethnography. Not long ago -- The lengts jot some of the longest bridges

on some problems of ethnography. Not long ago a little schooner, dismantied and with its radder gone as the result of a temper, was drifted by winds and ocean currents from Tahiti to Hawaii, after eighty-one days of helpless wandering. Hawaiian traditions declare that in ancient days

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. people came from Tahiti, drifting, with the currenty, and settled Hawaii. The adventure of the

mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Tolede. O. by F. J. Chency & Co. Testimonials free.

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Billiousness is cured by Hood's Pills. 25 cents-

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cluding name, address or initials. No Display Cash to accompany the order.

FCR SALE—Ter-scre farm. All kinds of fruit, cats about three tons hay, hou e, thed and house in fair condition. Also do acres young grown chestnut and pine A bergain. Both \$700. URI A. STONE, Wendely, Mass.

SHOP AT HOME. Buy all classes of goods by mail, generies, dry goods, farm machinery, etc. write us. BOSTON PUBCHASING COMPANY, 6. D., Boston, Mar.

POB SALE. Hoistein Friesian bull calves, butter bred, De Kol's Boon blood, fit to head any herd VALLET VIEW FARM, Shelburne, Mass. WEARLING White Wyaudettes, Buff and Barre Books, Rhode Island Reds. A few more cod-erels. Light Brahma occkerels, heavy laying stoo Bargain sale to close out surplus. Frist-winnis strains. ELMSIDE FARM, Hancock, N. M.

DEGETERED Shropshire ewes and ram lambs, Lb 918 to 913; choice-bred Bronze turkeys, hens, by; tems, \$5 to \$6; farm-bred White Wyandottes, \$1 to \$2. WILLIAMS & LORD, Stenington, Ut.

FOR SALE—Pair Morgan horses, five and six. BOX DEDIGEEED Seigian Hare Does for sels. Breed-ing, ages, o-lor, shape and size O K. These little assimate will make money for you the year aron-d. Red Exbotry. SHERMAN, 521 Artington St., Wellaston, Mass.

CIDER BARRELS for Sale—100 liquor barrels in lors to suit, \$1.50 f. o. b., on receipt of price. E. J. GIL MORE S6 Joy street, E. Somerville, Mass. UMP jew, its cause and its core; a thorough practical, illustrated treaties free on rechest FLEMING BROS., Chemists, Union Stock Yards

I INCOLN rame, Victoria and Essex pigs. Sen for catalogue. E. P. OLIVES, Fiint, Mich. 100 Belging bares for sale. F. D. HAHNEN-

WANTED—A first-close Dairyman: one who thor-oughly understands the handling and bettling of milk, op-rating separators, Babook machine at making butter. We-es 250 per month, hoard and washine. Beply, with references. AVERILL & URENORY, Syracuse, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—As Manager or Superintendent, by a single man, who thoroughly understands farming, dairying, butter making, breeding, care or sock, pouttry busbandry, incubstors and brooters, gardening, flowers and vesciables (outdoors and under giass), bee hubbandry, the use of farm machinery and steam power, etc. Adress BOX 109, Hillsboro, N. C.

WANTED-Married Man for general farm work Must be strictly sober, and a good milter. Pay, \$50 per month; also house and garden. O. P. STEVENS. Normaneville, albany Co., N. Y.

TAMWORTH sown cheap, if taken at once GLYDE HAMMOND, Greece, Ia. MALTESE greats: circular gives particulars. B. VANBAUB, Vanraub, Tex. A RGORA goats, also Merino rams. W. G. HUGHE; CO., Hastings, Tex.

GREAT bargains in English Berkshires. J. B. MARTIN, Atwood, Ill. REGISTERED Duroc Jersey hogs. J. E HAYNES

A PEW choice Poland China pigs, registered stock, also Light Brahma cockerels. C. H. MILLER, Lee, N. H.

NoxHOUND pups, three months old, also one good Foxbound for sale cheep. FRED A. OUSHING, New Ipswich, N. H. WANTED—Capable, trustworthy, experi-esced young man to run milk route. Ref-erences. B. L. SADD, Wapping, Ct.

WANTED—Graduate of Veterinary College — a vount, single man, not afraid of work—to take charge of horses and make himself useful on a breeding farm. Address GOUGHAUR#S SIUD, Byn Maw, Pa.

WAN (ED-Single man to deliver milk; most
be send milker and of good habits.
THEO, A. STARLEY. New Britain, O'.

TWO farm hands wanted; must be clean, quick milkers and understand ordinary farm over; state are, nationality and wages wanted. GEO. D. SPRAGUE, Granby, Masr.

WANTED—Young man to learn the milk business from 1 sr-mow to consumer; no l'quor or tobacco. THE EVANS DAIRY, Telepione 3271 S. Providence, B. I.

WE want a number of farm managers, dairy-men and Dou'trymen; send wag-s; much be reliable. THE EURAL SOIENCE AGENCY, Durham, N. H.

SOUTCH Collies, all ages. Registered, trained breeding stock. Testimonials. Five to firy dollars. If you mean business, we can "fix you out." MAPLEMONT STOCK FARM, Albany. Vt.

Bes for sale. Two full colonies of Italian
Best in first-class condition in L. Hives,
and one new colony just out. Price, \$6, including section holders and sections. O. H. PERRY,
West Somerville, Macs.

WABTED—Fa mer and Wife, on a small Horse
Farm in Pennsylvania; a Parmer sho understance breeding marse and care of stallion and coits,
the macaging of employees, and n t afraid of work
bimest; wife qualified for her part. To the suitable
Man and Wife an unusual of ening presents itself,
Establishment first class throughout. Address T. A.
WILSON, Care Point Stock Fa. m, Ephratah, Pa. COUNTRY Stat desirable for a gentleman within one hour's ride from Roston. High land, healthy town, special attractions. R. BAYMOND, Box 3354 Boston.

CHOICE Jersey Wakefield cabbage plants, wintered in cold frames; none but good, atothy plants will be sent oc. Frice, 34 per thousand. ALSERTS. WALKER, South Portsmouth, E. I.

CATS, all about them. Send for illustrated circular. WALNUT RIDGE FARMS, Box 2028, Boston.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.
PROBATE COURT.

people came from Fanti, criting, with the current, and settled Hawaii. The adventure of the dismantied schooner seems to prove the jossibility of such a migration, and it is suggested that the currents of the Pacific, which have not been sufficiently studied, may throw much light on the distribution of the native races among the island groups.

Beware of Ciniments for Charrh the Contain Mercury,

As mercury will surely destroy the rense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the inacous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescription from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenied to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Tolede, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine.

MIDDLESEX, 8s. PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs st-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of MARY E. MURPHY late of Somerville in said County, decased, intestate.

HEREAB, a petition has been presented to said Cuntry or to some other suitable person.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County, or to some other suitable person.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts

MIDDLESEX, SS.
PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of RALPH W. SHATTUCK late of Arlington in said To all persons interested in the estate of RALPH W. SHATTUCK late of Arlington in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, Elizabeth S. Shattuck and William H. H. Tuttle, the executors of the will of said deceased, have presented for allow-ance, the first and second accounts of their administration upon the estate of said deceased.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County on the twenty-seventh day of November. A. D. 1900, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, trained the same should not be allowed.

And, said executors are ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days at least before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, post paid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days at least before said Court, Witness, CHARLES J. McIntier, Require, First Judge of said Court, this second day of November, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the subscriber has been duly appointed executrix of the will of ELIZA L. CUMMINGS, late of Thetford, in the State of Vermont, deceased, and has taken upon herself that trust by giving bond, and appointing WALTER L. FROST of Belmont, Mass, her separt as the law directs [All persons Mass., her agent as the law directs. (All persons having femmuls upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to the subsoriber (Address)

M. KATE MOORE, Executrix, Ocean Grove, N. J.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

IDDLESEX, 88.

Oct. 27, 1900,

MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirtat-aw, next of kin creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of RUFUS A R. BENSON, late of Somerville in said County, decested, intestate.

WHERKAS, a petition has been presented to a said Court, to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Emma J. Benson of Somerville in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on her bond. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex on the twentieth day of November A. D 1900, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-sixth day of October in the year one thousand nine hundred.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register. PROBATE COURT.

Commonwea.th of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at-law next of kin, creditors, and also other persons interested in the estate of HANNAH GUSTINA HALL, late of Cambridge, in said County, deceased intestate.

HERMAB, so etition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deces sed to wil liam C. Hall of Cambridge, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probase Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twenty-seventh day of November. A D. 1900, at nine o'clock in the forencen, to show cause, it any you have, why the same should not be granted

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week. For thee successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J MCINTIER. E. Q., First Judge of said Court, this seventh day of November, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

S. H. FOLSOM Register. PROBATE COURT.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at law, next of kin, oreditors and all other p rsons interested in the estate of ANGELINA E TROWBEIDGE, late of Newton in saic County, deceased, intestate.

HEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to James E. Trowbridge of Newton, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge in said County of Middlesex, on the fourth day of December, A. D. 1900, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Beston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

**Vitness, CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire, First Judge jof said Court, this thirteenth day of November, in the year one thousand nine hundred. PROBATE COURT.

OUR HOMES.

The Workbox.

INVALID'S BED SHOES (NEW). (Knitted in blocks.)

Procure two skeins, any shade desired, of Fleisber's Germantown zephyr. Pink is variety of ways. Three steel needles No. 16. A pair lambs wool soles, two yards of ripbon shade of zephyr.

Cast on 18 stitches, knit across plain once. 2d row-All puried or seamed.

ad row-Plain knitting.

alip 2, 4 plain, slip 2.

4th row-Slip 2, 4 plate, slip 2, 2 plain, alip 2, 4 plain, slip 2. 5th row—Slip 2, parl 4, slip 2, parl 2, slip 2. purl 4. alip 2.

(By slipping is meant to slip one stitch without knitting it on to left needle then next stitch same way.) 6th row-Silp 2, 4 plain, slip 2, 2 plain,

7th row-Slip 2, purl 4, slip 2, purl 2, slip 2, purl 4, slip 2. 8th row-Purl 2, 4 plain, purl 2, over, 2 plain, over, purl 2 4 plain, purl 2.

9th row-All plain knitting. 10th row-Paried widening each side of the 2 middle stitches.

11th row-Plain knitting. 12th row-Two plain, slip 2, 4 plain, slip

2, 2 plain, slip 2, 4 plain, slip 2. 13th row-Parl 2, slip 2, purl 4, purl 2, slip 2, purl 4, slip 2, purl 2. 14th row-Two plain, slip 2, 4 plain, 2, 2 plain, slip 2, 4 plain, slip 2, 2 plain. 15th row-Parl 2, slip 2, parl 4, slip

purl 2, elip 2, parl 4, elip 2, purl 2. 16th row-Two plain, purl 2, 4 plain, purl 2, over, 2 plain, over, purl 2, 4 plain, purl 2,

17th row-All plain knitting. 18:h row-Like 10th row.

19th row-All plain knitting. 20th row-Four plain, slip 2, 4 plain, slip 2 2 plain, alip 2, 4 plain, alip 2, 4 plain. 21st row-Parl 4, slip 2, purl 4, slip 2, purl

2. slip 2. purl 4, slip 2, purl 4 22d row-Four plain, slip 2, 4 plain, slip 2, 2 plain, slip 2, 4 plain, slip 2, 4 plain. 234 row-Parl 4, slip 2, purl 4, slip 2, purl 9. alin 2. puri 4. alin 2. purl 4.

24th row-Four plain, purl 2, 4 plain, purl , over, 2 plain, over, purl 2, 4 plain, purl 2,

25th row-Plain knitting. 26th row-All puried, widening each side of the middle stitches.

27.h row-Plain knitting. Knit 15 rows of ribs and 15 rows of blocks. widening in the middle of rib rows as before. End with the blocks. To form the gore ·lip 2 knit blocks and purl slip

stitches, widening in the middle. Leave 2 stitches on needle. 2d row-Slip 2, knit across plain, leave 4 on needle. The stitches slipped at beginning are always in addition to those left on

31 row-Kait across plain, slipping firet 2 stitches and leaving 6 on needle. In this row widen in centre. 4th row-Siip 2, knit across, and leave 8

on needle. 5th row-Four plain, slip 2, and repeat, leaving 8 on needle.

6th row-Slip 2, purl blocks, slip purl stitches, leave 10. 7th row-Slip 4, knit blocks, slip parl stitches, leave 12.

8th row-Purl blocks, slip purl stitches, leave 14. 9th row-Knit blocks, purl slip stitches,

widen in centre, leave 14. 10th row-Slip 2, knit plain leaving 16 on

11th row-Slip 2 and purl across, widen ing in centre and leaving 18 on needle. 12th row-Slip first two stitches, knit remainder plain, leaving 20 on needle.

13th row-Stip 2 and knit four across, leaving 22. stitcher, and leave 24 stitches on needle.

purl stitches, leaving 26 ontpeedle.

17th row-Again widen in centre, purl

should be left.

purl the slip stitcher, widening at centre. 26th row-Plain knitting.

27th row-Purl and widen. 28th row-Plain knitting. let row of heel, 2 plain, slip 2 (*) 4 plain, slip 2, and repeat from (*). 2d row—Pari 4, alip 2, and repeat ending

with purl 2. 34 row-Same as 1st. 4th row—Same as second.

purl 2 and repeat from (*) ending with 6th row-Plain. 7th row-Parl.

with 2 plain. 10th row-Parl 2 (*) slip 2, parl 4, repeat

11th row-Like 9th, and 12th like 10th. Repeat 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th rows. 17sh row-Slip 2 (*), 4 plain, slip 2, repeat

slip stitches. 19th and 20th rows-Like 17th and 18th

rows of blocks and ribs, ending with white, then put in the sugar, a cupful at a blocks. Join to needle on other side of time, and beat again. front.

top and on toe. EVA M. NILES 98 Pinekney street, Boston.

Changes in Cake Making.

There have been some distinctive changes in cake making since our grandmother's baked for many hours, and acquired rich- pour into moulds, and set in the over ness by its long baking, have almost disbaking powder and may be quickly baked. sugar—three cups, scant ones—of twice

and cream eccoanut cake were about all the by baking thin. Spread a layer still warm cakes of this kind in use. Today their with frosting, then strew shopped nuts and number is myriad, each requiring a different seeded raisins on the frosting and put on filling and "leing." The layer cake in old another layer. Repeat until the cake is as cake is load with a great variety of fancy loings, as well as with the plain sugar leing or frosting, which is now made in a

The simplest rule for a layer cake calls for one and a quarter cups of granulated sugar, one-quarter of a cup of butter, two eggs, yolks and whites beaten separately; one cup of milk, two and a half cups of flour sifted twice, with three even teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Cream the yolks, butter and sugar together. Add the milk and sifted baking powder and flour, and finally the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff (roth. Sometimes the whites of the eggs are mitted and are used in the filling. This cake does not keep long if the yolks alone are used, but is excellent when the cake is fresh. Ice the cakes in the pan or cover two of them with filling after cooling them a little. This simple "cup" layer cake may be varied by using pink sugar in twothirds of the rule, making two of the layers rose pink. A dark layer may be made by adding to one-third the mixture an ounce of chocolate scraped fine, mixed with three tablespoonfuls of sugar, and melted over the fire with a tablespoonful of water A yellow layer may be made by using the yelks of the eggs alone. The whites of the eggs may be used, leaving out the yolks, in making white layers. A half oup of grated cocoanut added to the cake makes the layers into cocoanut cakes. Thus, with this one cake, the changes made may be very exten sive. A more expensive layer cake could be found, but it would be foolish extravagance to use more buster or eggs in making these simple cakes, which are only eatenwhile they are fresh, and owe their excellence to their delicacy and flufficess. It is easy to make layer cake dry and hard by baking it too much; twenty minutes is the average time required.

A sponge layer is an excellent one to use with jelly, whipped cream and some other layers. To make this, beat three eggs, white and yolks together, and then beat in one cup and a half of granulated sugar. Measure out a cup. and a half of flour and stir in one-half of it. Sift a teaspoonful and a half of baking powder with the remaining half of flour twice, and stir it in quickly. Add at once the juice of half a lemon and half a cup of boiling water. Stir it in quickly and bake the cate at once in three layers. Take care to heat the flour until it is warm to the touch, when it is stirred in the cake. The oven for sponge cake should be only moderately hot. Let the cakes cool in the pans before removing them. When they are cold spread them with any filling desired. D) not les the upper layer as you ordinarily do, but dredge it with powdered sugar while it is baking, to give it the sugary rust of sponge cake.—New York Tribune

Cake Making as a Fine Art.

Use good materials if you want good cake There is no alchemy in the oven to trans. mute stale eggs, sticky sugar, strong butter and lumpy flour into something rich and e. Neither will the most skilfni mixing and baking do away with the serid flavor resultant from poor baking powders. To judge flour, ruff ; the surface

the shadows between the heaps look faintly creamy. Blue white flour is apt to have a maint of corn flour or cornstarch, or else to have been ground from wheat below the highest grade. Perfect flour, grasped in the hand, will show when released all the veins of the palm, as well as keep shape. It has also a sort of velvet feel, which may be learned, but cannot be more accurately described.

A soft, well-flavored coffee sugar, with only a faint saccharine smell, is for many sorts of cake better than either granulated 15th row-Slip 2, knit blocks, pure slip or cut loaf, and first class grocers will supply on demand a light yellow soft sugar, 16th row-Slip 2, purl blocks, and slip much better for dark cakes than any of the white sugar tribe.

Butter speaks for itself—to eye and nose. Carry out the pattern until there are 24 ness. It is the air bubble at each end, rows in the gore, widening again in 19th betwirt the lining membrane and the shell. row, and leaving two stitches extra at the When the bubble is small and located at end of each row. On the 24th row 34 stitches the ends, the eggs are at least reasonably fresh-if it has shifted to the top, or is as 25th r. w-Carry the yarn to the begin- big as your thumb's end, they are open to ning of the row, and knit the blocks and suspicion. Eggs are better broken cool than warm-so in hot weather it is well to lay them in ice water or set them in a refrigerator, half an hour or so, before

Cake making single handed is a matter for method. First measure your butter, and set it where it will soften without oiling. Melted butter cannot be creamed, and creaming is escential to lightness in the cake. Put it in a bowl big enough to 5th row-Two plain, purl 2, (*) 4 plain, admit of vigorous stirring Then measure your flour, sifting it first, put in the soda or the baking powder, and sift again. Cake flour should always be sifted twice-if it is measured, as it comes out of the barrel. If it feels the least bit clammy, or even if the 9th row-Four plain, slip 2, repeat ending day is damp, set it where it will warm withont scorehing until you are ready for it.

Next measure your sugar, and be sure the soure is exact. Sift it, and set it also to arm, but he sure it does not heat. Now break your eggs, and separate yolks and whites. Break each one over a small dishthen if you find a bad one you will not ruin 18th row—Slip 2, purl blocks and slip 2, the whole batch. Put the yolks into the mixing bowl, and be sure it is big enoughit should be twice the capacity of the finished batter, to allow for beating. Beat the Repeat from 1st row until there are 20 volks till they foam and look almost creamy

After that cream the butter-really cream For the top of shoe: Cast on 75 stitches it. Do not be satisfied when it is soft and knit 20 plain rows, bind off and sew to enough to stir. Keep beating and stirring top of shoe. Sew to soles. Put a bow on it, always the same way, until it drops from the spoon in a frothy rope. Add it to the eggs and sugar, alternately with flour, and take care to stir in every bit of flour before you put in more butter. A drop of butter falling upon dry flour makes a lump it is the butter and flour are in beat hard for ten days. These changes have been brought minutes, then go to work whipping the about by our present method of baking cake whites of eggs. Beat them very stiff, and by quick fires, as well as our present way of mix in lightly. Now if you have used soda raising cake by the use of baking powder, alone put in your lemon juice, strained, or which has brought about our method of bak-ing. The moist, old fashioned fruit and for three minutes longer, add your flavorother rich loaf cakes, which required to be ing, also a dash of rum or brandy, then

Here is an excellent quick sponge cake. appeared, or are only seen on those tables especially good to break and eat hot, or where expense of time and money is not serve with sauce as a dessert. Break five spared. The modern loaf cake is a layer eggs, whites and yolks together, beat them oaf. The layers are easily raised with very light, then add two cups of sifted They are as easily baked in a summer stove, sifted flour. Beat smooth, then add a one heated with kerosene or gasolene, as in a of strictly boiling water, in which you have cake has become so fashionable a loaf.

Layer cakes are considerably cheaper cakes than the old-fashioned loaf cakes. They do not keep so well, but are so much more easily made that they can be made when needed. In old time the jelly cake a quick oven. This makes a fine layer cake. coal range, and this is the reason the layer dissolved one half level teaspoonful of bak-

times was not leed, but the modern layer high as you like. Let cool, trim smooth all round and frost qu'exly .- Cincinnati Gazatte.

Locomotor Ataxia.

This distressing affection, known also as Tabes dorsalis, is a disease of the spinal cord occurring usually in middle life, between thirty and fifty years of age, but sometimes in children as young as ten or twelve years. It is believed to be due primarily to some constitutional trouble, but is in beat brought on often by exposure to changes of weather, by physical or mental overwork. and by whatever depresses the general health. It is said that railroad men and others who travel much are prope to suffer from this disease. Men are affected more

often than women. The first sign of the disease is usually numbress of the feet and an uncertainty in walking, especially in the dark. The difficulty in walking gradually increases, and then an awk wardness in the use of the bands is noticed. Tals becomes very ap-parent if the patient is made to shut his half inch lengths. eyes and try to touch the ends of the nose with the index finger. A well person can usually place the finger on or very near the se, but one suffering from losomotor ataxia is as likely to touch the eye or the chin.

There is also frequently a feeling of con striction about the waist, as if a cord were tightly tied around the body. Sharp, darting pains may be felt in the legs, and sometimes there is severe pain in the stomach, perhaps with vomiting. Not uncommonly there is irregular action of the bowels and bladder.

The eyes are often affected, the sight gradually growing dim, or double vision being present, and occasionally there is deafness as well. Paintess swelling and deformity of one or more joints may occur, mes the bones become so brittle that they break very easily, as in a simple fall.

A rare symptom is an ulcer on the sole o the foot, which it is difficult or impossible to heal.

Locomotor ataxia is a very slowly pro gressive disease, lasting sometimes for many years, and is seldom in itself a cause

of death. When treatment is begun in the very early stages, it is believed that the sease may possibly be cured, but later the most that can be done is to delay its progress and relieve the most distressing symptoms -Youth's Companion.

Deafness.

Hearing is effected by means of three forms of matter, gaseous, solid and liquid. contained in the three divisions of the ear, e external, middle and internal. The external ear, which includes the visi-

ble portion and the canal leading from it, collects the sound waves and conducts them to the interior; the middle ear, or drum, transmits the waves impinging upon the drumhead through a series of minute bones to the internal ear, or labyrinth; here the movement is imparted to the fluid contents of this part, and so the sound waves are carried to the nerves which are spread out to receive them. Deafness results from any serious defect

in one or more of these parts.

A not uncommon form of deafness is caused by the closing of the external audi-This shots off the air, and either in that

way or by direct pressure interferes with pary sound waves are not perceived. A boil in the canal will interfere with bearing in the same manner, but the pain is so intense that little thought is given to

the deafness; and the same is true of the presence of a foreign body in the ear.

inflammation or other disease in the inter-Dal ear.

disease in the middle car, by which the drum membrane is destroyed or made inelastic, or the delicate chain of bones broken or made rigid.

The temporary deafness of a cold is due to stoppage in the Eustachian tube, a canal leading from the middle ear to the upper part of the throat. Inflammation of the middle car almost always extends to it from the nose or throat, eatarrh of these parts being responsible for the great majority of sases of deafness.

For this reason sore throats and catarrhal troubles, particularly of young children, should always receive medical attention;

The danger from searlet fever and measles is very great, for here the severity of the discase masks the symptoms of ear trouble, and by the time it is recognized the mischief is done. Many deaf mutes were made so by an attack of one of these dis-

When chronic deafness is the result of middle ear disease the hearing is better in a noisy place, and a sounding body, such as tuning-fork, can be heard distinctly when brought into contact with the bones of the head. This is not so in disease of the internal ear. This fact is utilized by physilane as an aid in determining the seat of the trouble.-Youth's Companion.

Domestic Hints. APPLE PUDDING.

A delicious pudding is made from apples in this way: Take six, peel and core them and fill the centre with sugar. Arrange the apples in baking dieb, add, a quarter of a cup of water, cover and bake until nearly done. Then pour of milk, a scant pint of flour sifted, with a teanful each of salt and baking powder. Hake about twenty minutes and serve with

Charlotte is a form of descert, easily made and articularly good for the little folks. It is an excellent way to use up stale bread. Soak the

bread crumbs, squeeze and beat until they are fine an light. Take a deep baking dish, butter it and put in a layer of bread crumbs. Then add a layer of any kind of fruit, stewed or fresh, and continue with alternate layers of crumbs or rult until the latter is used up. The bread ver the top and bake until brown. Serve with sugar and cream. Boiled rice or tapicos may be substituted for the bread crumbs with very satisfactory results. When fresh fruit cannot be obtained dried fruit will answer just as well.

STEAMED BROWN BREAD. One cup of sour cream, one cup of sweet milk!

BREAD SAUCE.

Cook half a cup of bread crumbs and a cup and a half of milk over hot water for twenty minutes, Add a tablespoon of butter, solt and papper to season. Brown half a cup of bread crumbs in a tablespoon of butter and sprinkle liberally over both timbales and sauce.

MUTTON CHOPS, POMPADOUR STYLE. Me tin a frying pan two ounces of butter

Met in a frying pan two ounces of butter. In this fry ten chops for four or five minutes; then let them gat evid. Peel and caop ten small enions and fry in butter till colored lightly, seasoning them with sait and popper. Mix all well together, and add half a pint of rich cream. Let simmer for twenty minutes or so, and them let get cold. Ocat the chops with this mixture a best vances will them in bread creams then as best you car, roll them in bread crumbs, then in beaten eggs, then in crumbs again, then lay in a baking pan; put a few drops of melted butter on each, and brown in a hot oven.

BRAISED DUCKS WITH CHLERY SAUCE. Have two ducks, and put them in a saucepan with a sliged onlor, two thin slices of salt pork, three bay leaves, a couple of cloves and 10 me peppersorns, with a good pinch of salt,—but this last not 10 be added till they have cocked for an hour. Qover with water and add a claret glass of white wine. Boil for two hours, more or less, but till they are tender, then take out and serve patient feels constantly fatigued, without with a same made in this way: Put an ounce of apparent reason, and sometimes slight butter in a same made in this way: Put an ounce of butter in a same made in this wa and white pepper. Add also another our butter and the yolks of two eggs. At the last

Hints to Housekeepers.

Nothing is more delicious for luncheons and "high tess" than a rroperly baked ham, says a writer in " What to Eat." Take a ham weighteg from seven to nine pounds, scrape and scrub the outside and rinse well, place it in a good-sized rettle and cover it with gold water. Put the the boiling point place it over the cooler part of the fire where the ham will just simmer for two hours. Then take it from the fire and jiet the meet remain in the kettle until the liquid is just skin. Place the meat in a paking pan and bake in a moderate oven over two hours, using a cup-ful of wine, hard older, or vinegar sweetened with brown sugar, to baste it with pour on two used, then base frequently with the drippings from the pan. When the ham is baked, before it is removed from the oven, take a cup of finely rolled stale bread grumbs and two tesspoonfuls of brown sugar and one level teaspoonful of dry mustard, and moisten with a little cider or wine to make a paste; spread this over the ham and return it to the oven long enough to have it nice and brown. A sauce to serve with baked ham is made thus: Put into a saucepan over the fire a heaping teaspoonful of butter and an equal amount of flour; stir them together until they are browned, then gradually add a cup of highly seasoned stock and cook ten minutes; add one our of wine or older, stir until it is hot, then train and serve.

An emergency luncheon dish is boiled rice with ham and tomato sauce. A cup of rice is steamed until tender, and while still hot a little itter and some cold lean ham shopped fine (not more than half a cupful) are tossed ightly through it. The mixture is then pile in loaf shape on a platter, and a tomato sauce poured over. The dish is a very substantial one. and we I takes the place of meat.

Save the ravelling out from new tableclot's efore hemming, as they are useful in mending thin places or holes in other claths.

For a vegetable purse either young turnip tops mended. They are cooked in the same way. A mixture of glycerine and starch is excelled

to apply on stained hands. Salsify (oyster plant) is excellent if cooked in vinegar and water, then dipped in oil, sliced and heated in white sauce. Bake in shells, having sprinkled grated choose and bread crumbs over

In buying furniture for any part of the house many things are to be con idered. Expense is only one of the issues. If service is limited tha which has little or no ornamentation is most suitable, because there will be great saving of time in dueting and earing for it. Dainty china can be bought in the cheaper wares, and : many rtache will be spaced if this and not the costly pieces are broken. Hours are speat in wearlsome, nerve racking shopping where min the needed articles, and careful lists made out money to keep in repair. Where these are not tradition of preceding piedge or prophecy with The most serious form of deafness, and money to keep in repair. Where these are not ness are sure to ensue.

> French cooking surpasses American in the preparation of vegetables for the table. The French use less water in cooking them (never any, if it can be avoided). Nearly all the vegetables are blanshed to remove strong flavor and to make white vegetables whiter and green nes greener.

> A rich and savory flavor is often given to tur nips, carrots, colory and onloss by first frying them in butter until they are brown, and then adding some sugar and cooking a little longer. Enough water to boil the vege ables is then turned over them and they are boiled until

The Fashion.

... A white wash skirt which is trimmed in an riginal way has a wide ri file formed of narrowaped panels of the material joined by wide insertions of lane which are carried their own width above the ruffls, and there form loops through which a wide ribbon is run all around

. Broad, shaped belts are the mode to week with Rions and baleros. Some are of velves covered with three rows of handsome gold braid. On the braid are placed eight metal bee les, with turquoise bodier, and a large tur quoise clasp fastens the belt. Other belts are made of wide panne ribbon, double faced, and they are fastened in front with knots of narrow ribbon, having metal finished ends.
... Feat ler boa holders bave - safety pin

fastener which is secured to the coat or gown at the back, and the boa can be slipped into the long curves of the gold or sliver above and held

they have been in years. This is a great mis-take in point of art; for however effectively such nd snowy shoulders, they invariably take from the beauty of even the lovellest face. On a re-cent full-iress occasion, a young matron in black velvet were the boiles low and the sleeves quite short. The dimpled throat and creamy shoulders, with a diamond necklase gilttering thereon, detracted largely from the effect of the handsome face, which against the whiteness of the neck looked heated and a bit too highly colored for delicate beauty. Against the black velvet, with no white shoulders between, the face would have looked fresh and charming.

bought one of chinchilla fur. It is not a treas but has a rather wide rim which is draped with white lace. It is trimmed with a black volvet bow. It matches a black lamb coat trimmed

with chinchilis.

.*. New French felt hats in rough camel's hair effects, also in mottled, heather-mixed granite weavings, are brought out to wear suite with utility costumes of like pattern. The rough rider, Ladysmith and sailor styles are among the models; also the machine-stitched Alpine shapes, with their dented growns, but slightly lower than formerly. A smart and very becoming modification of the old prime favorite, becoming modification of the old prime favorite, the English walking hat, appears much less nar-row on the front, and not rolled closely to the

combination with the bolero, of dotted for not, and trimmed with one or two inch bands of teffets slik in color to correspond with the Cot, suitched tailor fashion. Other fannel was a show applied velvet and tusked sleeves to the cibow. The velvet is laid on in hands on the collar and cuff', with three rows down the front

The World Beautiful.

BY LILIAN WHITING.

But for those who see Truth and would follow her, for those who recognis: Justice and would stand for her, success is not the only thing. Success! W.y. Palechood has often that to give and Irjanico often has that to give. Must not Truth and Justice have something to give that is their own by proper right,—ineirs in essence, and not by accident?

What then is to e meaning of life,—of life abso-intely and inevitably bounded by coath? To me it seems intelligible only as the avenue and ves-tibule to another life.

tibule to another life.

Though Truth and Right seem often overborne, we may not see it all. How ear we see it all? All that is passing, even here we cann t tell. The vibrations of matter which give the sensations of light and color become to us indictinguishable when they pass a certain point. It is only within a like range that w have cognizated of sounds. Evenaminals have senses welcowe have not. And, here? Compared with the solar system our carris is but an indistinguishable speed; and the solar system itself shrives into not angines when gauged with the star depths. Shall we say that we's passes into oblivior? Not, not into oblivior. Far, far beyond our kep the esternal laws must hold their sway.—Henry Georgs.

The fast that this series of papers, begun in the have no missed a single issue from that date to this,—now almost a decade,—the fact that these papers have endeavored to express a certal view of life as seen "in the light of God"; in that divine illumination which Jesur, the Ohr has made possible for all.—this fact must be at reference to a most abour I and untrue rumos that the writer of these papers had become a recent convert to "Babism." whatever that may be. At first it see med to be beneath the dignity of denial, but of late the assertion has appeared in several prominent journals, and letters of micgled increduity, regret, surprise and horror have poured in to a degree that could only be viewed with consternation. The romantic it-vention that the writer of these papers made a digrimage last winter to Syria, to prostrate her elf at the feet of some unknown god, and had returned to assist in spreading abroad the gospel (?) of his power, is fletion worthy a better cause. If it were only to the Bab ballads that

As a matter of fact, the writer in question divided last winter between Rome and Florence leaving for Paris in Mey, and until since her re urn a week ago, she had never even chanced t bear the name of "Balem"—however muc ner ignorance may argue herself unk 10wn. papers have any claim at all it is the sol claim of unfaltering devotion and fidelity to the Caristian ideals, as revealed by Jesur, and as taught by the church universal, under whateve sect or name, whether as Methodist, Baptist Unitarian, Episcopal,—in that larger, bissecommunion in which all who aim to follow Uhris may unite. There is something, indeed, a revo ting, so irreverent, in the idea of one's renouncing all that has given to human life its dignity and its aspirations, its spiritual progress and its sacredness, to chase after some ignis faint, tout it is d finalt to be quite unmoved by

As it is also difficult not to be deeply touch and stirred by the passages above quoted from that pure hearted and noble reformer, Mr. Henry George. who has left to the world a heritage of thought as potent for spiritual uplift as it is for economic progress. "For those who see Truth and would follow her, success is not the only thing." No, unless the term be redeemed from its popular meaning, and it is recognized that success of life is in moral integrity and fidelity to the spiritual ideals revealed to map.

That the meaning of life "is intelligible only as the avenue to another life"; that "the eternal ilaws hold their sway," are propositions that can be translated into practical daily living, as well as held in the abstract realm of true theories. In fact, all theories and ideals must realize themselves in the daily life; they must vivily and control the homeliest details, or they are valueless. If faith in the divine realities is not st ficient to support one through whatever loss or sorrow may come into his life it is because hihold of it is too feeble to insure his recention of The element of the unaccountable in hum

life is perhaps the most d finalt of experiences out hint or expanation to sincidate the change is a phase of experience which every one is liable to meet, and which presents itself as the labyrinth without the clue. One is, in himself, the same, but suddenly the entire circumstances and scenery of his life underg a transformation, and he is overwhelmed in results of whose initiative in cause he has no conception. He questions in vain. The oracle soumb. The stars hide themselves. For the moment life is unresponsive. There is cer-tainly no form that events can assume which is so bewildering, so unendurable, so full of test and challenge to every thought and pur-pose and aspiration as is this phase of experience, which is by no means an uncommon one Under its pressure the inevitable tendence is to lessen one's effectiveness. Since the Stat of Promise no longer shince upon one's life nothing seems of any consequence. The days and dreams have lost their radiant mat-netism and spring of energy. And yet out of the very heart of such experience may one draw his divinest treasure and lay hold, more deeply, more vitally than ever, on the divine realities. "Beyond our ken the eternal laws must hold their sway," as Mr. George so truly says, and the problem is to bring one's individual life into narmony with these eterna: laws. The key to the ine and the unaccountable is faith; and faith, as the Apostie tells us, is the substance of things not seen." If they were seen, it would be no more faith, but knowledge instead, but any knowledge must, by its very nature, be finite, while faith is infinite. Yet, to hold the faith high and pure and to let it make for one's life the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night, does not neces-sarily mean a mere conviction of the return or repetition of days or of events that had made themselves the contral spring of life. It means something greater, diviner. It means that absolute and perfect acceptance of the divine ordering that can cast luto the crueible all that It has held most prized, and believe that the elements shall be recast in some new and undreamed of form. All that is true is by its very nature eternal.

" There shall never be one lost good." All that is genuine in any human relation will inevitably endure and pass into new forms of richer flowering. Meantime one's perional life is a gift from Go1 and is a trust, a responsibility. He has no right to permit it to lapse into inertis and depression. or not on y is this life " the avenue to another life," but that other life." in the sense of all div'nest poss bilities, is here and now, and one need not await some vague future in which to realize his pur

The question may haunt one by day and by

night. What, indeed, holds one in unfalteri fidelity to his ideale? Is it not the realization that success, in the ordinary acceptation, is no not, perhaps, in the immediate and the tangible—but in the faithful, earnest, daily life as it is appointed to us. If one may not choose his ex periences, it lies with himself to choose the to him, and to so lift their up into the region of spiritual significance that they shall become a series of studies initiating him into a higher ow on the iron, had not rolled closely to the store than ever in the sides, making it more than ever in the sides, making it more than ever in the sides, making it more than ever in the greater than knowledge. It is side to signify the side of th

Dear Sirs-I have been sick for nearly two Dear Sirs—I have been sick for nearly two years, and have been doctoring with some of the most expert dectors of the United States. I have been bathing in and drinking hot water at the Hot Springs. Ark., but it seemed everything failed to do me good. After I saw your advertisement I thought I would try your pills, and the property many them taking transhave nearly used two boxes; been taking two at bedtime and one of er breakfast, and they have done me more good than anything else I have used. My trouble has been with the liver. My skin and eyes were all yellow; I had sleepy, drowsy feelings; fell like a yallow; I had sleepy, allowsy toolings, lett like a drunken man; pain right above the navel, like as if it was bile on top of the alo mach. My bowels were very costive. My mouth and tongue sore most of the time. Appetits fair, but food would not digest, but settle heavy on my stomach, and some few mouthfuls of food come up again. I could only eat light food that digests easily. Please send " Book of A tvice."

Respectfully, Hot Springs, Ark.

Padway's Pills

Price, 25c a Box. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., 55 Eim Street N w York, for Book of Advice.

reality. There is even a new spring of inspira tion in transferring all one's hopes and prayers and possibilities from the realm of the actual to that of the spiritual, as one might cast all his mingled gold and dross into a crucible that the gold only might remain to him. Truth and right may seem for the moment overborne, but they never cease. I They are the fixed stars of life. Out of chaos and ruin the new and finer temple arise, -that which shall more fitly enshrine every energy redeemed to nobler purpose and power.—Boston Budget.

BRILLIANTS-

Not always actions show the man, we find Who does a kindness is not therefore kind.

The ruling passion, be it what it will, The ruling passion oor quers reason still.

Break forth, my lips, in praise, and own The wiser love severely kind, Since richer for its chastening grown, I see, whereas I once was plind. The world, O Father, bath not wronged With loss the life by thee prolonged;

But still, with every a ided year,

More beautiful thy works appear. As thou hast made thy world without, Make thou more fair my world within. Shine through the lingering clouds of doubt. Rebuke its haunting shapes of sin; Fill, brief, or long, my granted span Of life with love to thee and man; Strike when thou wilt the hour of rest, But let my last days be my best.

-John G. Whittier

There is a legend the Algonquins tell Of power and splendor of the Great White One; The God of Light he ir, and of the Sun, And in their strange lore bath no parallel. Comes to the gates of his dominion, And throws them open when the day's begun, And shuts them in the evening. But a spell Sape his pulseance when the autumn hez?
Spreads its dim shimmering silver on the rills; Then to the mountain tops he slowly wends, And, idly drowsing on the dreamy hills, Puffs at his pipe, and as the smoke descends

-Lloy4 M fi'n, in " The Fields of Dawn." No simplest duty is forgot

L'fe has no dim and lonely spot That doth not in her sunshine share We search the world for truth; we call The good, the pure, the beautiful, From graven stone and written scroll. om all the old flower And weary seekers of the best,; We come back laden from our quest, find that all the sages said

Look for goodness, look for gladness. You will meet them all the while; If you bring a smiling visage To the glass, you meet a smile. -Alice Cary.

God neither goes to right nor left,

Is in the Book our mother read.

But always in the way

ing to His great design, 'Tis always day.

—Henry Taylor Gray. He led her to the altar. He led her to the altar.

The man who thinks he knows it all For he gets lazy and forgets While other folks are learning.

-Marchall (Missouri) Index.

WHEN IN BOSTON, STOP AT THE

She led him after that.

MERICAN HOUSE

Steamers, business and amusement centres. F.A.E.CHET E.OOMS in the city for the price (\$1.00 per day and upward). Steam heat and electric light in every room in the house. \$10,000 has just been spend on the house. giving pairons every modern improvement and senven-soos at moderate prices. Pots at 40 cents and table d'hote dinner at



NOBBY TURNOUTS

Require everything to be in keeping. A stylish carriage, a showy harness and a pair of thoroughbreds is not all that is necessary. A horse te be active, stylish and serviceable must be well. You feed properly, that is allow the hair to grow beautifully by using

POETRY.

NEGLECT. o, do not from Time's wallet respite borrow, And waste the precious hours in slow delay; Today will soon give place to a tomorrow. morrow soon will be your yesterday.

ANNA B. PATTEN.

TRUE SYMPATRY.

If you have a friend worth loving Love him-yes, and let him know That you love him, ere life's evening Tinge his brow with sunset glow. Why should good words ne'er be said Of a friend, till he is dead? If you hear a song that thrills you, Song by any child of sone, Praise it—do not let the singer

Wait deserved praises long. Why should one that thrills your heart Lack the joy you may impart? If you hear a prayer that moves you By its humble, pleading tone, Join it—do not let the seeker Bow before his God alone.

Why should not your brother share Tae strength of two or three in prayer? If you see the hot tears falling, Falling from a brother's eyes,

Share them-and thus by the sharing Own your kinship with the skies. why should any one be glad When a brother's heart is sad?

DON'T WORRY. When things go contrary, as often they do, And fortune seems burdened with spite, Don't give way to grieving all dismal and blu That never set anything right!
But cheerfully face what the day may reveal, Make the best of whatever befall; Since the more that you worry the worse yo must feel.

Why waste time in worry at all? We all have our troubles, some more and som

And this is the knowledge we gain-It's work and a brave heart that lightens the Ot a life's share of sorrow and pain.

Then face with this knowledge fate's erueles Too pincky to faint or to fall; Since the more that you worry the worse you

Is it wisdom to worry at all? -Bipley D. Saunders, in St. Louis Republic. HOPE AND EFFORT.

Hope is of the valley; Effort stands Upon the mountain top, facing the sun; Hope dreams of dreams made true and great deeds done; Effort goes forth, with toiling feet and hands, attain the far-off sky-touched table lands Of great desire; at c, till the end is won, Looks not below, where the long strife, begun In pleasant fields, met torrents, rocks and

Hope; but when Hope bids look within her

Wait not for destiny. wait not at all; This leads to failure's dark and dim morass : Sound thou to all thy powers a trumpet call,
And, staff in hand, strive up the mountain pass.

THE FIRST FIRE OF THE SEASON. The first fire of the season warms my hearth: Like a bright moth that long ensheathed has

Shaking its wings of many an Orient stain, It leaves the prisoning oak log's stordy girth.
Fresh with the new old gladness of the earth,
Benasce t, it springs forth: and I am fain (Having beheld the summer droop and wane), To think that here she has her true rebirth. Av-the sweet spirit of the summer flown! For, when beside the fire I close my eyes, I hear so many sounds that I have known, In summer shade, or under summer skies— The whir of insects in the fields new mown. The call of birds, and happy leaf drawn sighs! -Bilth M. Thomas, in Harper's Bazar.

SCARE HEAD. 1815. The retreat of Bonaparte Into the mountains beyond Lyons. General Lefebre taken. Two other treacherons Generals tried and shot

renoble retaken. The Dake of Belluno Advancing on Bonaparte with fifteen thousand men.

francs for the head of the Rebel Bonaparta.

DNAPOKEN. There are rich 'springs underground Flowing still, yet never free;

And we never hear their sound.

Nor their waters ever see. There are thoughts deep in my heart. Longing for a living tongue; Yet their secrets pe'er depart.

NEVER PLEASED. The gossips leave you sorrowing and suspi No matter how your daily life is spent. If you get rich they'll say you're avaricious;

-George Birdseye, in the N. Y. Home Journal.

If poor they'll say you're improvident. -Washington Star. FOUND OUT. At science he was very deft, And she was scientific, too

But when the ecok got up and left,

They didn't know a thing to do. THE CANNER. A canner, exceedingly canny,

One morning remarked to his granny, Anything that he car. But a canner can't can a can, can he?

A sense of pride my soul enfolds, I smile with kindling eye To think my one small larynz holds The whole you populi!

-Washington Star. Some have no respect for truth, And frequently abuse it; While others have all due respect, But very seldom use it. -Chicago Daily News.

"Plano music by the pound," E tolaimed the music buyer.
Ob! well, we never can, I've found, Expect it by the choir."

-Philadelphia Press "Did you knockiwhen you came tonight?" Withia blush, the sly little thing.
"I die, but why do you ask?" said he.

Ob, I thought you came with a ring." The reedbird season's done," exclaimed

The sparrow in the tree, And gunners now, I hope, will cease Their making game of me.

-Philadelphia Press. There once was a drummer from Del. Who haughtily said, " I am wel. That my style is au fait.

Just what sort of clothes should a fel." One token of a falting mind-

You'll find this is a fact-Is to discern that all your kind Is getting somewhat cracked.

-- Chicago Re The Little Lead Soldier.

O to night as I lay toverishly tossing, unable to sleep, I heard three sharp, distinct taps upon the glass door of a cabine: that stood near my bed, in which was a curious mixture of porcelain figures statuettys, small brons so of the R maissance, japanned ivory, Venetian glasses, china cup, lacquered plates, coffers of mother-of-pearl in test a thousand triffer a convenience. -in fact, a thousand trifles, souvenirs of pleas-ant hours. The strokes were light, but perfectly distinct, and I saw in the dim night the cabinet, who had his home in the cabinet, was trying to gath his liberty. He succeeded, for soon, under the blows of his fist, the glass door burst open. To tell the truth, I was not much surprised, for this little follow had always seemed to have a rebellious air.

He was dressed in a white coat bordered with blue, evidently one of the French guards, and all the world knows that they were not distinguished their search minute. She could not help casting their search minute. distinct, and I saw in the dim light that a little lead soldier, who had his home in the cabinet,

for their excellent discipline.

" Relio!" I cried, " La Fieur, Brindamour, La Tulipe! Can you not make less noise, and leave

oe? I am suffering." The droil little tellow responded, yawning:
"A hundred years ago, bourgeoir, I took the
sastille. I do not believe that many lead sol diere as old as I remain now. Good night, I am going to the parade."

"La Tulipe," answered I severely, " your regiment was dispanded by the order of Louis XVI the Sist of August, 1789. You cannot go to any parade. Remain in that cabinet."

La Tu ipe twirled his mustache and looked at

comber, while people sleep, in grand review the lea1 soldiers defile upon the roots amid the smoking chimneys? Their bayonets are twisted and their sabres br. km. The souls of dead dolls, all pale in the moonlight, watch them as they

This discourse left me perplexed. "Then, i.s. Tulipe, it sa solemn ceremony. I have infinite respect for customs, legends, tra-ditions and popular beliefs. We call it folkiore, and make a study of it, which interests us much.

I notice that you are a traditionist, and yet, on the other hand, I do not know as I ought to allow you to layer that sables?

I notice that you are a traditionist, and yet, on the other hand, I do not know as I ought to the other hand.

allow you to leave that cabinet."
"Yes, you should do so," said a sweet, pure voice, which I recognized as that of a woman of Tangiers, who, pressed in the folds of her mantle, stood near the French guard, an elegant, majestie figure:

"All the customs transmitted to us by our elders should be respect d. Our fathers knew better than we what is approved and what is sapproved, for they were nearer the gods. It is but right to les this soldier carry out the wi rior rites of his ancestors. In my time they did not wear ridiculous blue coats with red revers; they were only covered with their bucklers, and we were much afraid of them. They were bar-

barians. Thou also art a barbarian." Belle Pannychie, I regret no: having been a citizen of Larisse or Tanglers, though they have committed many foolish things at their municipal councils, out I recognize that you have spoken well. A custom ought to be followed, or it would soon be no custom, therefore, upon your advice, I will permit L. Tulips to go anywhere that folk lore calls him."

Then a little dairymaid of bisque, her two And shows the wondrous things which may hands clasping a butter paddle, turned on me with beseeching looks.

"Monsieur, do not ! thim go. He has promised to marry me. He is the lover of countless maidens, and if he goes he will never return." Concealing her round cheeks in her apron she

> La Tulipe blushed as red as the revers of his coat. He could not endure scenes, and he found it extremely disagreeable to listen to reproaches

I reassured the little dairymaid the best sould, and invited the French guard not to delay his return after the review. He promised, and I wished him "bon voyage."

But he did not go; strange to say, he rested quietly upon the table. I expressed my surprise "Patience," responded he, "I could not depart thus, under your gaze, without transgressing all the laws of occultism. When you are asleep it will be easy for me to escape on a moon beam, for I am subtile. But I am in no hurry, and can wait yet an hour or two. We have nothing better to do than chat. Shall I tell you some story of olden time? I know more than

"Yes, by all means," said Pannychis. "Yes, a story," said the dairymaid, while I in my turn echoed the wish. He seated himself, filled his pipe, asked for a

glass of beer, coughed, and commenced:
"Ninety-nine years ago I was upon a small table with a Cozan comrades, who resembled m like brothers; some were standing, others lying down, many were damaged, either head or feet— Martellies offers a reward of two millions of heroic debris of a box of lead soldiers, bought the

preceding year at the St. Germaine fair. "The room was hung with pale blue silk Marshal Ney sworn to bring Bonaparte to Paris
dead or alive.

—From the Hull Packet.

spinet, upon which was an open copy of 'The
Prayer of Orpheus,' some chairs with carved
backs, in form of a lyre, an inlaid secretary, a white bed ornamented with roses, and other pretty furnishings, marked it a lady's room. The lamp burned softly, and the flames from the fire-place pulpitated like wings in the shadows Seated before the desk in robe de chambre, Ju le

turned over the packages of letters ded with ribbons that were in the various drawers. "The small clock, on which laughed a gilded eupid, sounded midnight; the year of 1798 was finished, and a new one born.
"The moment the two hands of the clock

pointed to twelve, a small figure appeared. A pretty child came; from the adjoining bedroomand throwing himself into his mother's arms, ed her a happy New Year.

"A happy New Year, Pierre! I thank thee. But knowest thou what makes a happy New Year? A happy New Year, my darling, is for those who have passed it without hate and fear."

"She embraced him, took him back to his bed, then returned and seated herself again be-fore her desk. Her look wandered from the letters with their scent of withered roses to the lames on the hearth and back again. How much it would cost her to burn them; meanwhile not o do so meant the guillotine for the one who had written them, as well as for the one who had socived them. If it implicated berself alone she would not burn them, so weary was she of disputing her life with the executioner; but she thought of him who was concealed in some garret at the other end of Paris. Any one of hese letters would betray his whereabouts and

"Pierre slept peacefully in the next room; the cox and Nanon had gone up to their chamber under the root. The great silence of snow-covered streets reigned. The pure cold

me suspiciously out of the corner of his eye.

"What," said he, "do you not know that every year, on the night of the thirty first of December, while nearly clear that the would yet find the papers he sought.

"He pounded the furniture, turned the pict "He pounded the furniture, turned me proures, and rapped the panels with the handle of
uses, and rapped the panels with the handle of
uses, and rapped the panels with the handle of
uses, and rapped the panels with the handle of
above the floor.

Suddenly, a thought select Hettey. It was but
the thing was worth trying. We though

under the sofa.
"They demanded the keys and went into the other rooms; meanwhile Brochet was not dis-couraged, he returned to Julie's chamber. 'Parbleu! the papers are here, I am sure of it.'
" He examined the sofa, and pierced it with his

foo'steps, then jumped to her feet and ran to Emile, who was sleeping as soundly as if every-thing around his Gradie had not been over-

You see, Monsieur, she was stronger against death than against love." "And he who wrote those beautiful letters?"

Sacre! "-From the French of Anatole Frar ce, by Anne E. Snyder.

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

TINKLE, TINKLE. Tinkle, Tinkle, Mr. Nincom, Tinkle, Tinkle, Mr. Nincom, I am merry Bobolineom. I am merry Bobolineom. Prithee tell me what's the matter That you're making such a clatter. Oan't you leave us honest folks,
To sing our songs and crack our jokes?

It is cruel, Mr. Nincom, It is eruel, Mr. Nincom. Thus to bother Bobolineo Thus to bother Bobolincom. I had thought the meadows mine With their blossoms all so fine, And I made my little nest Neath the clovers all so blest.

But you come, you naughty Nincom All unheeding Bobolincom; And you swing your saucy blade Where my little nest is ma And you out the blooming clover Which did wrap my young ones over. Get you gone, you ugly Nincom;

G it you goze, you ugly Mincom; Leave the fields to Bobolincom. Leave the fields to Bobolincom. Let him on his light wing hover ()'er the summer's scented clover; Let him sing his merry son And he'll thank you all day long.

well to the doors and windows. Be busy with m nute. Betsey was perfectly satisfied to have the hands.

Such were the parting words of Hannah Doten. as she climbed into the wagon with her son all Jonathan, and set forth to market, with thirty pounds of fresh butter and the first new polatoes of the season. On the potatoes lay a gun, for those were the days when Indians lurked near it cortainly was to: convenient to have a bear

reach, no other house was to be seen. Small wonder, then, that Betsey rejoiced today in having a companion,—her cousin Lucy, whose welcome presence would rob the tedlous hours

of half their length. " It would be a stout arm that could force that door," said Lucy, merrily, as Betsey swung the thick door to its place, and laid the bars across. She was fastening the heavy window shutters

when Lucy exclaimed: wils window open. My father says there is little to fear in broad daylight. He thinks the Indians have passed us by this time; and, if they were coming, we know night is their time, of a surety. Hurry and get the pot boiling, and then let me show you the new purse stitch. I learned to

ined one by one. He turned and returned and returned and act one who knew not how to read, and said, from time to time:

"Bad i he name of the former king is not it such that?"

"Julie feared that the visit would be long, and their search minute. She could not help easting a furtive look at the sorts, and she saw the corner of a letter which peeped out from beneath the open door, and was standing by the fire, overing like the white ear of a cat. At sight of this, her angules suddenly left her. The earth almy that she was lost made her tranquil. It was impossible that this end of paper, so white upon the red earpet, could escape their sight. She conduct that the world have the world and amused her, as she watched the patriots pass and repass the sorts.

"Brochet, who finally finished his inspection of the papers, became impastent, and declared that he would yet find the papers he sought."

"He pounded the furniture, turned the pict, and would part the same impastent, and declared that he would yet find the papers he sought."

"He pounded the furniture, turned the pict, and sabre. He discovered nothing. During this

a step; the thing was worth trying. W thout a word to Lucy, she ran to the barn, and soon returned with a pitchfork. Leaning forward through the open window, with one swift motion, she dashed the cover of the kettle to the floor, letting the steam arise in a fragrant "He examined the sofa, and pierced it with his sabre in many places. Finding no hing, he issued in the order to depart. He was already at the door, when turning toward Julie he shook his fist.

"Tremble to see me again. I represent the inversign people."

"Julie listened to the sound of the retreating thread the state of the sound of the retreating thread the state of the sound of the retreating thread into the work of a moment to bar the door and window; and through a loophole they watched the bear, as he through a loophole they watched the bear, as he through a loophole they watched the bear, as he through a loophole they watched the bear, as he through a loophole they watched the bear, as he through a loophole they watched the bear, as he was loophole they watched the bear was loophole they was loophole they watched the bear was loophole they watched the was loophole they was loopho sovereign people.'

"Julie listened to the sound of the retreating turned into the woods and disappeared.

"O Betsey! What if he had seen us when we were picking berries!" said Lucy, sitting down tring around his cradle had not been overturned."

Having fluished his story, La Tulipa relighted
his pipe and emptied his glass.

"My friend," said I to him, "for a French
guard you tell a good story, but it seems to me
to I have already heard that history before."

"It may be that Julie has told it. She was t I have already heard that bistory before."
It may be that Julie has told it. She was a brown loaf and a dish of cold stirabout, before "It may be that Julie has told it. She was a person of infinite spirit."

"And what has become of her?"

"She had some bappy hours at the time of the Consulate, but she of en murmured sorrewful secrets to the etars, under the trees in her par Vanues Monaine, and was stronger against the bear, and seeing which could growt the louder.

"And the bear will be bear will seeing which could growt the louder."

Suddenly Betsey grew serious. "The bear will eat the cows." she said in dismai 'ones. "And he who wrote those Described in the bear made a meal of them, what would be mapire."

"And the small Emile?"

"And the small Emile?"

"He died in 1859 at Versailles, colonel of a The three cows were pastured on the hill: and nish a supper for any bear if her young mistres: could prevent it.

"I'm going after the cows," said Betsey "The bear will eat you if you do," said Lucy

s firmly. 'No, he won't. He went the other way, and he won't come back cin a hurry. But may be there are two. You must stay here, Lucy, and take care of the house, and let mother in when be comes back."

Betsey looked at the corner where the gun were kept, for in those days girls knew how to load a gun and fire it. But one of them ber mother had, and the other her father always took when he went for a long day's work in the field. She must trust to the pi

As Betsey ran down the path, Lucy's face grew very long. She did not like being alone, she did not like bears, and she did not like to the house. When she thought of Betsey going off alone so bravely, she felt very much dissatisfied with herself. " Well," she thought, " I'm a poor slip beside

Betsey; but perhaps, if a body isn't made strong and bold, there won't be so much expected. There's one thing I can do: I can cut apples." And, taking a knife and a needle, she began on the pile of apples in the corner, paring, sleing and stringing the pieces on long strings, according to Mrs. Doten's parting directions Betsey did not meet the bear that was fond of lope.

Beleeted.

S well, that makes cowards of us; and I tuing barefooted Betsey Doten, trudging along to meet barefooted Betsey Doten, trudging along to meet ful outline to the figure. At the neck is a deep turnover collar, that can be worn with a simple tribod ite. The sleeves are two seamed, single finished at the ends and hooked over invisibly at the under side.

*Keep within the house, Betsey, and look

*Keep within the house, Betsey, and look

*To out this waist for a woman of medium size, she felt that her day had not been a failure, af er | 84, 36 88, 40 and 43 inch bust measure.

" I'd give a barrel of butternuts to meet that white men's homes, and when wild beasts disputed the land with the newcomers.

The house to which Betty Doten turned, as her mother drove away, was a log cabin on a green bank by a broosside. Green fields and women must carry butter to market, and woods surrounded it, and as far as the eye could reach, no other house was to be seen. Small

HISTORICAL.

-In the days of t so ar great men and candi dates for office who wished to "know" every-body kept smart slaves at their elbow to whisper strangers' names in their es s.

-In his letters to Dr. Craik, the Fairfaxes, Latayette, Chastellux, Greene, Light Horse Harry Lee, Robert Morris and Knox Washing on

the cox and Manon had gone up to their chamber under the root. The great silence of snow-covered streets reigned. The pure sold from Desire Bradford when I was in Flymouth. Her cousin brought it from England. As for the air fanned the flames on the nearth. Julie wished to burn the letters, but it was a task fraught with many sad and painful thoughts, and she must read them again. They were all in order—some already yellow, dated three years ago, and in the silence of the night she sees again those enchanted hours.

"She goes to the window and looks out upon the beitry of Saint Germain dee Pres, silvered by the moonbeams, then returns again to her let ters. Ene reads:

"Absent, I see you, Julie, happy in loving you. To love you is living. All the voices of nature murmur your name. I revel with joy in the littles of day. In thinking that the same happy

"For a moment Betsey hesitated, for she re-

"Absent, I see you, Julie, happy in loving you. To love you is living. All the voices of nature murmur your name. I revel with joy in the light of day, in thinking that the same happy light bathes also the face of my Julie, and shedd their lightly refused. Besides, in her secret heart, and the executioner, if I am, like sidney, to lightly refused. Besides, in her secret heart, and the foreign and thinking, the night passed. The faint light of the coming dawn shince upon the curtains; the coming dawn shince upon the curtains; the servants are, commencing their work and she must fainh hers. The silence is broken by the sound of voices and advancing steps; knocks are beard at the door. She hasting time to close the dask and hide the letter. She throws the latter under the scacescattered on the carpet, and these she hasting passed men. He signed to the men to guard the doors and advanced men. He signed to the men to guard the doors and advanced men. He signed to the men to guard the doors and advanced men. He signed to the men to guard the doors and advanced men. He signed to the men to guard the doors and advanced men. He signed to the men to guard the doors and advanced men. He signed to the men to guard the doors and advanced men. He signed to the men to guard the doors and advanced men. He signed to the men to guard the doors and advanced men. He signed to the men to guard the doors and advanced men. He signed to the men to guard the doors and advanced men. He signed to the men to guard the doors and advanced men to guard the doors and advanced men to guard the doors and advanced while sink soft to play the spine."

A sergenat entered, followed by a dezen men. He signed to the men to guard the doors and advanced with the fool, esizes a book with so all the spine. He signed to the men to guard the doors and advanced with the signed to the men to guard the doors and advanced with the signed to the men to guard the doors and conspirators from the prisons. In the signed to the men to guard the doors and conspirator

the name of the law, I have some to seine your papers. A long time ag') you were dubbed an aristography kind. Olitis a aristography kind. Olitis a aristography kind. Olitis a surplix, who is before you, and he pointed to one or his men, 'has sworp, that is the winter of 1789, you gave him money and clothing, in order to corrupt him. The magistrates have spared to corrupt him. The magistrates have spared you will not escape the guillotine. Deliver us a price of the most of t

lie and a pupil of the Jesuits, brought on the in-evitable conflict. The sympathies of France, as out a a great Catholic power, would naturally have soon been with Ferdinand; Richelicu was a cardinal His promotion had been advocated by those earn est for the triumph of Catholicism; he began his career by overthrowing the power of the Hugue no's in France, and it could not have been expected that he would take up arms to assist heretics against the head of the Holy Roman Repire. At the beginning of the contest the expression of French opinion was on the whole pression of French opinion was on the whole favorable to Ferdinand; he had apparently needs on the authority of the Church what she had lost and, if France had not interfered, it is probable that the triumph of Catholicism in Germany would have been complete. For ten years, Fer dinand's career was one of almost unbroken

HOME DRESSMAKING.



3657 Morning Jacket. 32 to 42 in. bust.

A simple breakfast jucket makes an e think that she had enticed Betsey out to pick berries when her mother had told her to stay in hours when even a shirt waist is irksome, and nothing takes the place of a jacket that is per-fectly comfortable and easy, yet does not degenerate into the negliges that can be worn in bed or diamel and in the still lighted dressing room only. The tasteful model shown is suited to finnel of various weights and quali-tier, from the fine French to the simple outing, and all washable stuffs. As illustrated, it is and all washable stuffs. As illustrated, it is made of the Scotch sort, that contains just concupt cotton to allow of washing without harm, in cream white, with stripes of blue, and is trimmed with fancy blue braid about the scallops.

As illustrated, it is tooks, which run to a point and give a yoke close. The walst proper is laid over a sung lin nr fitted with single darts, that renders it meat and frim, but itself includes shoulder and under-arm seams only. At the front is a box

not ettles, nor any other bear. She f und her The jacket is fitted loosely at the front, but is cows, brought them home, tastened them in their snug enough for neatness and style. The backs places, shut the barn door and that we all. But it is not alone what happens but what we drear, a well, that makes cowards of us; and I think before that are shaped to give a grace at the centre, and are joined to the fronts by broad under-arm gores that are shaped to give a grace and wriets. It desired, the cuff can be closed barefooted Betsey Doten, trudging along to meet find outline to the fourte. At the next is a deep and slipped over the bands, or the sleeves can

the apples. 'I will be but play for a smart wench to get them done before night; and, when they are all strung, the spinning wheel stands cows and her mother came home safe, glad to find the apples done and - hot supper waiting.

The pattern No. 3657 is cut in sizes for a 32. The pattern No. 3657 is out in sizes for a 32, 84, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

HOME DRESSMAKING.

....There are many who would die for Christ, but it these times He calls for men willing to live for him. What is needed today is a higher heroism, a nobler, more costly martyrdom—that of the living eacrifice, the sustained resolve, the renews 1 self giving, the daily on assoration.— Josiah Strong.

....It is pleasant to think that this best of all service for others we can render evenjwhen unable to do any active work on their pehalic A "shut in" who can run no errands and lift sway no burdens and speak no words of cheer to very tollers and sore strugglers in the great world can yet pray for them, and God will send

truest help.—J. R. Miller.
....God knowr, to bless. He know our sin,
therefore Ohrist came to save. He knows our
labor, and Ohrist calls us to his rest. He knows
our trial, and Ohrist brings us help to overcome. He knows our aspirations, and Christ has gone to prepare a place for us. He knows our fear of death, and Obrist shall come to receive us to himself, that where he is we may be also.

....To live content with small means, to seek elegance rather than luxury, refinement rather than fashon, to bear all cheerfully, de all bravely to listen to stars and birde, to bebes and sages, with open heart, to study hard, think quietly, set frankly, speak gently: in a word, to let the spiritual unbidden and unseen grow up through the common,—this is to be my symphony!—Rav. Williau Henry Channing.

HOME DRESSMAKING.

Hints by May Manton.



3650. Shirt Waist 32 to 40 Inches.

The popularity of the finnel and cashmere shirt waist seems to increase week by week. Its comfort and convenience were thoroughly well established last year, and dealers have vied with one another in providing suitable materials that would add to its beauty, until we have a variety among which it is d'flight to find any one that is open to adverse criticism. The smart model illustrated is of striped Scotch fianuel, Buestan blue and white, but would be equally effective in the slik and wool fianuel, in slik fielded finnel and in the still lighter Henrietta cloth,

The back is plain and fits smoothly across the shoulders with slight falness drawn down at the plait in which buttonholes are worked, for stude

414 yards of material 31 inches wide, 8 yards 27 es wide, 21/2 yards 83 inches wide, or 21/2 yards 44 inches wide, will be required.

HOME DRESSMAKING.

SPECIAL PATTERNS—For patiern of Ladies' SPECIAL PATTERNS—For patiers of Ladies' Morning Jacket, No. 3657 illustrated on Shirt Waist No. 3650, illustrated on this



THE HORSE.

The Reservoir Farm Saie. The attendance the first day, Monday, Nov. 12, of the closing out sale of the Reservoir Stock Farm horses at Mystic Park was light, and prices ruled low. Many of the animals sold were oung things just from pasture, and brood mares with toal. As they were looking rough and had not been taugut to show beside a pony, they did not do the mislives justice.

The fact three year old pacer Henry Titer, by Emperor Wilkes, out of Psyche (2.1944), brought \$340 the top price, and at that figure looks like a great bargain. The young things by Belichimer showed remarkably well, and were a fine looking lot. The sale was certainly a success, that is

Empress Josephine, b m, foaled 1896, by Emperor Wilkes (2.20%); dam. Portia Snip, ch g, foated 1898, by Emperor Wilkes (2.2(%); dam, Volante (dam

of Belon, 2 23%), etc., by Mr. seenger Daroe; second dam, Bonaett, by G. sorge M. Patchen (2 23%). . 112 50 Portia (dam of Peerices Chimer, \$.18%), etc., b.m., foaled 1884, by Mambrino

King 1279; dam, Myrtle, by Almont Jr.; second dam, Lina, by Hamita Vie Queen, gray mare, foaled 1889, by Viking (2.1944); dam not traced ..

Ardelle (dam of Bonnie Belle, 2.17.4), bay mare; foaled 1834, by Rochester; dam, Ludy Belmont (dam of Sherman, 2.28.4); second dam by 8t. Lawrence; and caseting filly, foaled 1900, by Em peror Wilkes (2.30%) 50 Violet T., b m, foaled 1895, by Black Rustic, son of Alcyone (2.27); dam, Alcantress, by Alcantara (2.28);

1884, by Buccaneer; second dam, Young Highland Mary, dam of Sidney Smith (2.21½), by Arthurton; third dam, Highland Mary, by Dave Hill.... 185 Ludwig, b g, foaled 1899, by Emperor Wilkes (2.20%); dam, Lugano, by

Belle Hope, bay filly, foaled 1899, by Bellenimer; dam, Lady Hope, by Emperor Wilkes (2.20%); second dam by 62.50

Emparor Wilkes (2.20%); dam, Portia (dam of Peorless Unimes, 2.18%, etc.), by Mambrino King; second dam, Myr-Bilichimer; dam, Daphne, by Emperor Wilkes (3.20%); second dam by

(3.20%); dam, Ardelie (dam of Bonnie Belie, 2.17%), by Bochester............ Daphne Belie, b f, foaled 1898, by Belichimer; dam, Daphns, by Emperor

Wilkes (3.20%); dam, Elia Jackson (elater to Aristos, 3.27%), by Daniel Limbert.

Maid of Athens, bay mare, 1898, by Experor Wilaes (2.20%); dam, Lambert Queen (elster to Aristos, 2.27%), by

Daniel Lambert Affs, bik m, fooled 1898, by Emperor Wilkes (2.20%); dam, Tollet, by Almont Jr. (2.26)...... 65 Henry Titer, ch g, tosled 1897, by Emperor Wikes (2.20%); dam, Peyche (2.1914), by Bayard; secon 1 dam, Ara-

by Emperor Wilkes (2.20%); dam, Countess Emeline, by Chimes...... Alcantrees, b m, by Alcantars (3,33); dam by Waltham: and bay cols, fosled 1900, by Emperor Wilkes (3,50%)... 36 Bay mare, fosled 1893, by Emperor Wilkes (3,30%); dam by Vatican

(2.294).....

Bay colt.fooled 1900.by Emperor Wilkes (\$.20%); dam, Zonobia, by Aristocrat. 17 Couptess Emeline, b m, foaled 1889, by Chimes; dam. Augusta Schuyler (\$.16) (fam of Edith B ,3.2734), etc., by Aberdeen; second dam. Emeline (dam of Adele Gould, 2 19), etc., by Henry B.

CONSIGNMENT OF JOHN RILEY MEDFORD, WASS Ada Lawis, b m, foaled 1895, by Norval (2.14%): dam. Hinder Bells by Binder Wilkes (2.20%); secon1 dam, Isabel,

CONSIGNMENT OF J. J.B OWEN MEDFORD MASS. Brown mare, foaled 1893, by Castle Bell; dam t y Harold......\$150

SECOND DAY.

There was only a small number of buyers on hend the second day, but while prices did not rule high animals that were old enough to put to work and youngeters that could show speed brought fair returns. At was the case on the first day, brood mares were at a discount. Barry M., a three year old bay galding, by Wilkes, out of Bils Jackson, by Daniel Lambert, brought the top price, \$425.

Tottet, br m, fosled 1880, by Almont Jr. (2.26); dam, Mermaid, by Dietater; second dam, Lady Ketcham (dam of La Ascabetts, 2.29%), by imported Orisis \$81 Silverlit, or m. foaled 1898, by C. F. Clay (218); dam, Panjoan, by Pancoast (2.21%): second dam, Kina D. (dam m. j.n, 2.261/2), by Dr. Almont... 102.50 bert Queen, b m, by Daniel Lambert: dam. Pappy Jackson (lam of Anute Page, 2.274, etc.), by 8:onc-wall Jackson; second dam by North Am riesp: and chestnut filly, foaled

19(0, by Emperor Wilkes (2.10%) 35 Rila Jackson, ch m. by Daviel Lambert; dam, Panny Jackson, dam of Annie Page (2 2714), etc., by Stonewall Jack-Harry M., b g, foaled 1897, by Emperor Wilk's (3 20%); dam. Ella Jackson (sister to Aristo), 2.27%), by Daniel

Miss Gibso a b m. foaled 1894, by Em-foaled 1885, by Bona Fide; dam, Rox-anna (dam of Bonnetta, 2.144), by

Ashland Patchen; second dam, Bessie Toles, by Volunteer: and bay filly, foaled 1900, by Emperor Wilker Wilkes (2.20%); dam, Marquette (dam of Vera, 2 18%, etc.), by Bona Vide; second cam, Boxanna (dam of

Bonetta, 2.14¼,) by Ashland Patchen. 162.50 lay, ch 1, foaled 1897, by Emperor Wilkes (2 20%); dam, Lugano, by Bel 62,50 Wilkes (2.20%); dam. Operts, by Gambetta Wilkes (2.19%); second dam, Amaittea, by Lord Russell...... Gov. Chane, b g, fosled 1899. by Em-peror Wilkes (2.20%); dam, Ardelle (dam of Bonnie Belle, 2.17%, etc.) by

Wilkes (2.20%); dsm, Counters Emiline, by Ch mes; second daw, Augusta Schuyler (dam of Edith R., 2.17%), by Gibson Girl. br f. foxled 1899, by Bell-

chimer; dam, Miss Gibson, by Emperor Wilkes (3 20%); second dam by Harold.....bbles, b g, foaled 1898, by Empero



CASCADILLA, A CANDIDATE FOR HIGH HONDRS AT THE NEW YORK HORSE SHOW NEXT WEEK.

On the opening night of the recent Orange Horse Show, there was exhibited in one of the saddle classes a chestnut gelding, which not only won the highest honors, but excited the admiration of the entire audience as well. This horse was Cascadilla, the property of Mr. W. D. Grand of New York city. We present to our readers this week a faithful representation of him with Mrs. Emily Beach in the saidle, who will exhibit him at the National Horse Show.

Cascadilla is six years of age, 15.3 hands in height, and combines in his makeup every desirable quality necessary for a high-class saddle and harness horse. He possesses beautiful manners; he is a horse of perfect conformation, with remarkable intelligence, and also other characteristics which must stamp him as one of the rare sort. Not only is he a grand specimen under the saddle, but he is a beautiful horse in harness as well, which must be considered greatly in his favor. While it is true that Cascadilla will meet the strongest competition at the National Horse Show next week, yet those who know him believe that he will be high among the ribbon winners, which, of course, will emphasize him at a remarkable equine product.

Wilkes (2 20%); dam, Marquette (dam of Vera, 2.18%, etc.), by Bona Fide... 300 Madra, br f, to ded 1898, by Emperor Wilkes (2.20%); dam, Daley D. (dam of El Paso, 2 24%, etc.), by Electioneer; second dam, Daley C., by The

dge, b f. foaled 1897, by Emperor Hadge, D I. Ionion 1007; by mapped Wilkes (2 20%); dam. Lambert Q 100n (sister to Ariston, 2 27%), by Daniel Lambert; second daw, Favzy Jackson (dam of Annie Page, 2.27%, etc), by Edge (2.25%). Juanita, b f, foaled 1897, by Em-peror Wilkes (2.20%); dam, Vel-

peror Wilkes (2.30%); dam, Vel-zors, by Charley Wilkes (2.31%); second dam, Duette, by Princept.... 123 50 Firt, br I, foaled 1897; by Harry Lumbert 3; dam's brieding not traced..... 155 Havelook, bik m, foaled 1897, by Em-peror Wilkes (2.30%); dam, Francis Mitchell, by Twilight; second dam by Victor Hamarck

Wilkes (2.1944); dam, Amaithea, by Lord Russell; second dam, Huli Trapp, by Ouyler..... Black filly, foaled 1900, by Emperor Wilkes (8.20%); dam, Frances

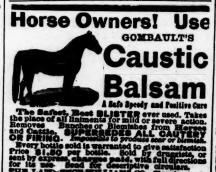
Wilkes (9.20%); dam, Porila (dam of CONSIGNMENT OF H. A. WILLIS, MEDFORD, MASS Gray gelding, foaled, 1896, by J. B. Shedd (2.1944); d m, sister to Caprara

(dam of Dandy Jim, 2 09%,) by Daniel CONSIGNMENT OF BOWARD L HOPEINS. John Woods, rn g. foaled 1892, sire, Parkside (2 33%); dam untraced

A Letter from W. D. Grand to Hackney Breeders.

In view of the increasing demand in this country for the high-class harness horse, it matters not of what particular breed, and especially in view of the newly awakened interest in the Hackney, I am sure you will find space in your valued paper for a brief outline of a plan which I trust will be of interest. Last spring, through various mediums; I attempted to impress upon the preeders of the Hackney the necessity of having their horses in perfect condition when the time arrives for disposing of them. I laid particular stress upon the fact that the Hackney breeders would most certainly secure better results could their horses be shown as they should be, in harness; and, furthermore, these results could be emphas zed if the breeder would send to the sale ring only animals of the right ages and of sufficient education as far as their manners were concerned.

That my efforts met with popular favor is proven by the fact that a sale of Hackneys held under my management last spring was a pronounced success, the average being a very creditable one, showing conclusively that the few hints I gave were recognized, and the result of the sale established more firmly my belief that the Hackney if properly shown and brought to market in the story of the mare Lady Suffolk, an early discovery of the mare Lady Suffolk, an early situate the discovery of the mare Lady Suffolk, an early situate the discovery of the mare Lady Suffolk, and it was very evident that the discovery of the mare Lady Suffolk, and early situation in the class. Before long my father began to see the stylish cutter and flying bays at intended to the control of the same Lady Suffolk, and it was very evident that the listed gray mare was thoroughly interested in the class. Before long my father began to see the stylish cutter and flying bays at intended to the class of the clas That my efforts met with popular favor is



duct the most important sale of horses of color after its first soat was shed. This became this particular type that has ever been announced in America. In order to successfully carry out my plans, it is quite essential that I have the co-operation of the Hackney breeders, and I am confident that

in order that the line can be clearly drawn, and that the public may be assured that nothing but the best will be offered at this special evening's sale. I propose to special evening's sale, I propose to present to the owner whose six horses eatalogued for this evening realize the highest average, tarmers, but was inversely, the value of which is \$250 Of dust from my father.

"The winter after the mare was broken to "The winter after the mare was broken to drive to enter for the sale, as a whole, just as many [barness, my father had occasion to drive to horses as he desires: however, for the first evening of the sale, only six head, the property of any one breeder or owner, will

be accepted, and these six must be of the

highest quality, otherwise there can be no

noetition for the trophy. The advantage of organizing and announcing a sale upon such conditions espe stally to the breeder is certainly apparent. Not only will such an announcement surely attract a representative audience, but in addition thereto, the honor of winning the rophy will certainly serve to place the successful breeding establishment more prom inently before the public. The auction mart is the truest test of the value of a high ciass horse of any type; yet this test cannot be fairly put, unless all conditions are

from such cannot be satisfactory. However, if this communication is of interest, and if the breeders will begin early, bearing this sale in mind, and prepare their offerings as they should be, selecting those of proper ages, breaking them to harness, putting them in perfect condition, making s selection of six of their best, and entering the competition with a determination to win, I am convinced that an ediat will be given to the sale much as was never before heard of. I am satisfied that not only will the prices realized be remunerative, but the re-uit upon the industry in general will be very pleasing. Thanking you for many courtesies, I am,

Yours very truly, (Signed) W. D. GRAND.

Lady Suffolk's Start.

drmly my belief that the Hackney if properly shown and brought to market in proper condition would at all times find ready purchasers at remunerative prices. It is my purpose during the coming apring to condition of circumstances that led my father to be

chain of circumstances that led my father to be-lieve until his dying day that he actually bred the famous Lady Soff.lit.

"The period of my father's story was a little before my time, but I can relate its principal events, as I have often heard him tell them We lived in the little village of Alfred, in Alle-giany County, about 10 miles scuthwest of Hornalistics.

the property of my uncle, and the next foul, also a mare of similar color, was given to my father.

sale will be to their interest, not one of them will hesitate to set in conjunction with me.

It is intended that the sale shill cosupy a paried of about three evenings, devoting the catalogue for the first evening to horses of the highest type and quality only.

Surrain their tails.

"At this time, Uncle Eben, who had been stock, that some Eagers sent to this count to make the sale shill cosupy a paried of about three evenings, devoting the catalogue for the first evening to horses of the highest type and quality only."

Wildair, a horce so he land on account of stock, that some Eagers sent to this count to stock, that some Eagers sent to this count to stock, that some Eagers sent to this count of stock, that some Eagers sent to this count of the highest type and quality only. Wildair, a horce so he land on account of stock, that some Eagers sent to this count of the highest type and count of stock, that some Eagers sent to this count of the highest type and on account of stock, that some Eagers sent to this count to stock, that some Eagers sent to this count to stock, that some Eagers sent to this count to stock, that some Eagers sent to this count to stock, that some Eagers sent to this count to stock, that some Eagers sent to this count to stock, that some Eagers sent to this count to stock, that some Eagers sent to this count to stock, that some Eagers sent to this count to stock, that some Eagers sent to this count to stock, that some Eagers sent to this count to stock, that some Eagers sent to this count to stock, that some Eagers sent to this count to stock, that some Eagers sent to this count to stock the first transfer to stock the stock that the sale shift to sent the stock that the sale shift to sent the stock that the sale shift to sent the sale shift to sent the sale shift the sale shift to sent the sale shift the sale shift to sent the sale shift the sale shift the sale shift to sent the sale shift the sale shift to sent the sale shift t

Hornellsville, which is ten miles from Alfred over in Steuben County. The village of Almond is about midway between the two places. It was a bright winter's morning, with a well trodden track over the snow. As my father drove into keeper, came to his door to admire the mare and exchange a few words of neighborhood gossip. The cutter in which my father was seated was a crockery crate, having the top out off and the bottom well heaped with yellow oat straw. A plank seat had been laid across the framework of poles and a rude dashboard rising from the front of the runners fended off the flying snow

"W bile this country rig stood before the store two gentlemen from filmirs, seated in a hand some cutter behind a spankingspair of bay dashed through the village street of Alfred like the wind with a musical jungle of bells, which rapidly softened into the distance as the team sped on. It was a turnout to astonish the yokels equal. A discriminating public will not speed on. It was attended to turn them green with and a pace intended to turn them green with nemuch as yearlings, two year olds and envy. The little gray mare had started nervously cuils" are not merketable, the returns tather had quieted her with a word. Her me bile ears, however, were pointing forward for an instant and then coming back to a stiff upright chuckle with glee.

** Say, Cyrus, your mare's smart, but I reckon them horses is a little too spry for her. I'll bet you an oyster suppor," continued Henry, 'that she can't overhaul 'em. " Done, said my father, as he gave the gray mare her head and swung into the white, beater

bend in the road at no great distance. The music of bells ahead came faintly from the next valley, but there was that in their jingle that told the experienced ear that the Elmira sterpers were moving at a high rate of speed. My father tucked the jaded buffalo robe about his lap, and as he tightened the reins the mare off from the runners of the crockery crate cutter however, the bells sounded somewhat louder and nearer, and it was very evident that the sleigh. The whistling wind and flying snow precluded conversation. The men in front showed their annoyance, and made every effort at first to get away from their unwelcome company by urging their horses to a still more rapid pace. But it was of no avail. It seemed to cost the country colt no effort to hold her piece and keep the crockery crate outter crowding the styl-

"The period of my father's story was a little before my time, but I can relate its principal events, as I have often heard him tell them We lived in the little village of Altred, in Allegany County, about 10 miles scuthwest of Hornelisville. My grandfather was among the rarly settlers in that fartile farming valley, and although well along in yokre at the time the story begins, he still had the family fondness for a good horse.

"In the spring of 1834 he got a rather likely fixed by the spring of 1834 he got a rather likely fixed by the spring for a few months and these turned out on the form for breeding purposes Iu return for some real or fancied obligation he promised my Unele Eben and my father the first two feals from the fixed by the following May she fealed a mare soit of a light gray in figure high enough."

"The period of my father's story periods as I little the sterile that leads the little out of Hornelisville the sleigh and pair.

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"A half mile out of Hornelisville the sleigh and pair.

"A half mile out of Horn

" Well, what is your pri:e?' saked, the

"Then my father, as he used to say, did some quick thinking. He temembered that a litely coit was high at \$50 in Alleghany county, and

he resolved to give the strangers a setback
" ' Ninety dollars is my price."
" ' D see the halter go with the soli?"

"' Yes,—heeltatingle.'
"' I'll take her,' said the gentleman, spring'h
out of his sle'gh and counting out the none out of his sle'gh and counting out the none mostly in 10-loilar bills, each of which bore a different vignette, most of them being portraits of female beauties, varied perhaps with a black-smith at his anvil or a farmer plowing. Me tather was watching for some loophole of eccapthrough objecting to the bills or the discount but those matters were settled by reference to 'Thompson's Bank Mote Reporter' in the Darroom, where the bill of sale was signed.

"Although my father was more in live with the little mare than ever after her performance;

the little mare than ever after her performance that ended in the sale, he reflected that he had got a big price for her, and by the time Henry Harmon, the storekeeper, paid the option sup-per, which was reed bird and terrapin fare among the farmers, he was quite reconciled to

day, and Harmon went to New York every spring to buy goods. His next trip was made shortly after the ever to just parrated, and ou his

"'I've seen the little gray mare, Cyrus. ', stopped off at Elmira for the races. She wou every heat they let her in for, and what do you think she sold far, Oyrus? Three hundred do'-

"'You don't tell me! ' said my father, " ought to have asked him a hundred and ten.'
"By the next year the fame of Lady Suffolk had spread over the land, but Alfred was no stirred to the core until Merchant Harmon's next return from New York. He had recognized or thought he had recognized the little gray mare that less than two years before had been drawing the erock ry or to entire over the A fred snow fields in the reigning queen of the turf. He had been out to see her tro; on the old Fashion course at Finshing, and while there had heard that she had been bought from the farmer for \$90. This was also stated in the papers and will be found in the books of that day. The saddest news to my father, however, was that the mare had last been sold for \$8,000

"Everybody in Alfred believed that the famous Lady Suffolk was the little gray filly. loaled by my grandfather's fies bit white mare, and when the Lady lowered the trotting record to 2.25 Alfred was the proudest village in the

[The above is a very pretty story. It is liable to be criticised, however, as not in harmony with the fact concerning the wonderfol old time trotting mare Lady Soffolk. the first trotter to take so fast a record as 2.294 to harness. A history of this wonderful mare and a description of most of her races may be found in "Tae Trotting Horse of America," a work dictated by the renowned trainer Hiram Woodruff, and edited by the late Charles J. Foster. That work states that she was by Engineer, son of Messenger, and that her dam was by Piato, another son of Messenger. This breeding, however, was probably given from memory and with no intention of misleading. Like many another statement given from memory it is incorrect.

Lady Suffolk is registered in Vols. I. and IV. of the American Trossing Rigister, and there is no doubt but that her breeding is there given correctly. Her sire was Engineer 2d, and Engineer 21 was by Enginear, son of imported Messenger. His dam was a running mare by Plato, another son of Messenger, that was a full brother of Bishop's Hambletonian. The second dam The two gray filles ran in the pasture together in summer and lay at the straw stack in winter. It those days the colts on a farm commonly ran wild until three or past, with rough coats and burrs in their tails.

Several ready to race. Also four matched teams and several Jacks. Address J. P. ABERNATHY, Pelackt, Team. Sow was by the imported thoroughbred wild until three or past, with rough coats and burrs in their tails.

SADDLE HORSES TRUNED, land on account of the excellence of his stock, that some English breeder or breeders sent to this country bought him and took him back to England, where he was

The dam of Lady Saffolk was by Don Quixote, a son of imported Messenger, and her second dam was by Runbow, men-tioned above as a son of imported Wildair, she could show her heels to anything she came series on the road about Alfred. He was particularly tond of a brush with the stranger who looked with contempt upon the mud grasted tolk was bred by Leonard W. Lawrence of vehicles and poorly groomed horses of the farmers, but who invariably ended by taking the time for \$60, to Richard F. Blydenburg.

Mr. Rivdenburg kept her until she was four \$112.50 The Rigister says David Bryan, but Bryant is correct. Bryant developed her speed, raced her and owned her ever after. She died the property of Mr. Bryant, on the farm of David Hill, Bridport, Vt., in 1855. She was sent there to be bred to Vermont Black Hawk, but never produced a

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BRAVA, 2.142 A Trotter and Race Mare. Her record was made when with foal.

Sired by BARON WILKES, s.18, sire of 88 with records from s.03 1-4 to 2.30, has 7 in s.ro list and leads all stallions of his age as a sire of speed. Dam. MARY A. WHITNEY, 2.28, a race mare of high class for her day, by VOLUNTEER 55, founder of a family of game trotters "A Volunteer was never

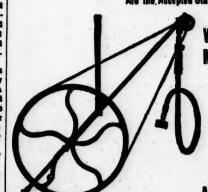
seen to quit" is an old saying. ad dam, PEGGY SLENDER, 2.35 in 1859. Dam of a and a producers, etc BRAVA is dam of Bravura, timed in her first race in s.sr. Had she lived, she would have beaten 2.10 and there are others. Mary A. Whitney is the dam of 5 and 4 preducers-the mest successful of Volunteer's daughters. Baron Wilkes' mares are in high repute. Among the new cemers of 1900 from Baron Wilkes' mares are "There was nothing to be seen in front but a Battlesign, 2 13 1-4, Constsuere, 2.16 1-4, Erirange, 2 yr., 2.21, Green Silk, 2 yr. 2.38 1-2, etc Next to Extasy, 2.11 1-2, Brava is the fastest trotting daughter of her

This is a sample of the stock that will be listed for sale in the

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ersjelip cleaner, faster and longer than any other; our combination elipping and groom-ing machines perfectly elip and clean more horses, better with less expense labor and time thankany other—from 20 to 30 horses per hour perfectly groomed. Our machines are the best that experience, skilled labor and material can nce, skilled labor and material can make, and the price is the most economical, quality, service and durability considered. Our circular tells all about them. Send for one

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